

Institute of Research Oct 20 B
In Social Service 457 G
University of N C, P O Box 211
Chapel Hill N C

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1928

NUMBER 25

Timken Sweeps On!

EVERY one familiar with the industry knows how the use of Timken Bearings in the textile field has been increasing phenomenally—until Timken Bearings are today a conspicuous factor throughout the whole industry.

Timken's position is indicated not alone by the *number of equipment makers* who feature Timkens. It is indicated not alone by the *prominence of the makers* who equip with Timkens. It is indicated not alone by *variety of application*. Timken's position is indicated by the combination of all these factors.

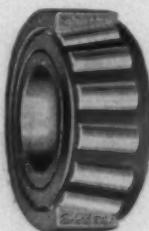
Why this remarkable trend to Timkens? Simply performance on the job, made possible by Timken *POSITIVELY ALIGNED ROLLS*, the Timken tapered principle, and Timken electric steel. The textile manufacturer knows what that means. His experience with Timken-

equipped machines, over a period of years, has proved conclusively that Timken rigidity, stamina, endurance, compactness, simplicity, and protection against dripping, are foremost factors in satisfactory operation and greater profits.

Timken's position in the textile industry was inevitable. Every month sees Timken Bearings going into more electric motors, line shafting, pillow blocks, unit mountings, looms and mill equipment of every type.

Is it due to advertising, merchandising, salesmanship? They have helped, but only because they tell of the superiority of a superior product. Clear superiority is what has established Timken's position in textiles, as in other important industries. Timken's position was inevitable. Timken sweeps on—to dominance!

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO., CANTON, OHIO



TIMKEN *Tapered
Roller
BEARINGS*

Incorporated 1911
CHARLOTTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Charlotte, N. C.

Cylinders

Doffers

Strippers

Burnishers

Top Flats

Reclothed



Reeds

Slasher Combs

Hand Cards

Lickerins

Rewound

Top Flat

Chains

MANUFACTURERS OF
CARD CLOTHING And REEDS

PHONES 2781—2782

Spinning and Twister Rings
 for Particular Spinners

Trade Mark
Registered



U. S.
Patent Office

Specialists with Experience
 Since 1873

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
 WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

Southern Representative

W. P. DUTEMPLE, 795 Rutledge St., Spartanburg, S. C.

1866

1927

Sixty-one Years Experience

In Manufacturing

Card Clothing

We are at all times alive to any new developments not only in raw materials but also in the manufacturing of our finished product. Once we can prove any change to be of distinct advantage to you, you will find us using it.

Howard Bros.
Manufacturing Company

ESTABLISHED 1866

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Branches:

Atlanta, Ga., (Factory)

Philadelphia, Pa.

Insure Uniform Spinning

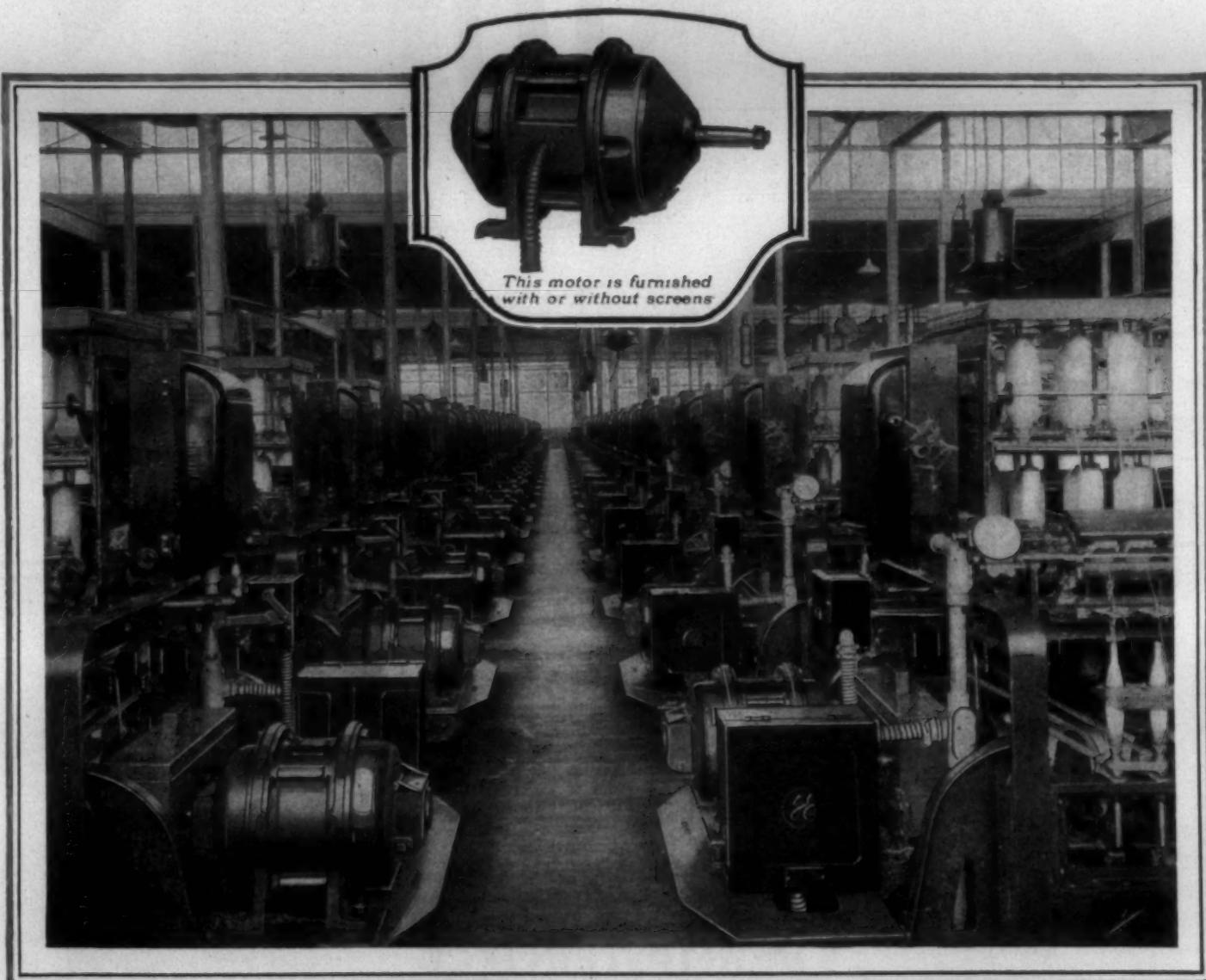
Specify Type KT Motor

Many thousands of these motors—individually fitted to the machine—are giving superior service on spinning frames.

They run at constant speed. There is no slipping as in line-shaft drive. The result is uniformity of machine speed, higher production, and better quality of yarn.

Correct design insures economy of power; sound construction minimizes maintenance; and complete service is provided by a responsible organization.

General Electric supplies electric equipment for every type of application to the textile industry. Consult your nearest G-E office for helpful information and advice.



Motorized Power
-fitted to every need

GENERAL ELECTRIC
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, N. Y., SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

201-134A



AKCO DYES

THE dyes distributed under the AKCO sign of quality include an extremely wide range of both standard types and specialties, each particularly adapted for its purpose in dyeing and printing on cotton, rayon, woolens, worsteds, silk and mixed goods. Their fastness properties appeal to the most exacting requirements.

ACID AND CHROME DYES

For silks, woolens and worsteds

DIRECT DYES

For silks, cotton, rayon, celanese and mixtures

SULPHUR DYES

For cotton

VAT DYES

For cotton, rayon and celanese

A·KLIPSTEIN & CO.

644-52 Greenwich St.

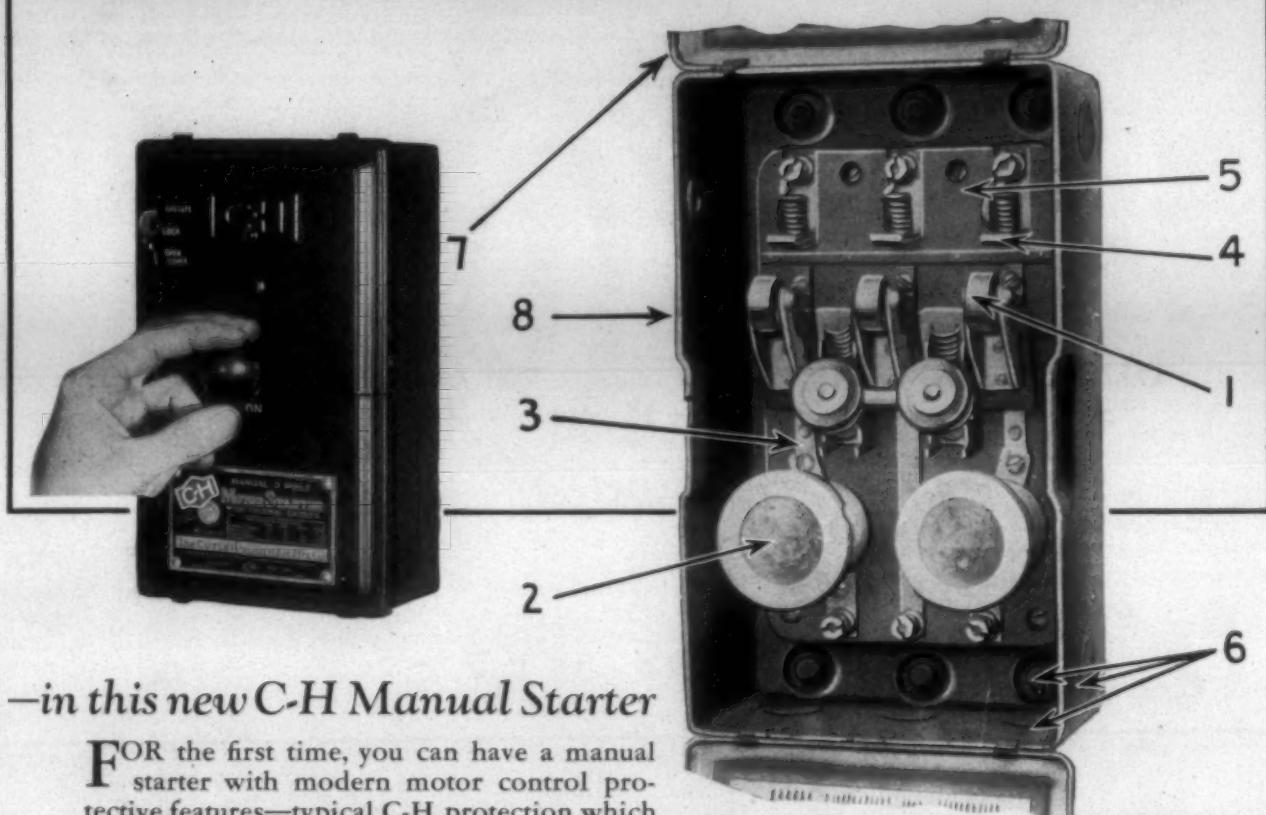
NEW YORK CITY

Branches:

Boston Philadelphia Chicago Providence, R. I. Charlotte, N. C.

Represented in Canada by A. Klipstein & Co., Ltd., 114 St. Peter St., Montreal

Modern Protection for Small Motors



—in this new C-H Manual Starter

FOR the first time, you can have a manual starter with modern motor control protective features—typical C-H protection which has established Cutler-Hammer Motor Control as a standard throughout industry.

With the C-H Manual Starter you can drive motors to their safe limit. Yet they are protected beyond that limit by thermal overload cutouts. Temporary line surges do not interrupt service—and when the overload does trip, the motor is easily put into service again in a few minutes.

The new C-H double-break roller contactors which practically eliminate arcing—the dead front case with locking device which protects the operator—these and other features make this new Starter a logical improvement for even the most infrequently started motor, (up to $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.p.) in your plant.

*Shall we send you complete information?
Just write us.*

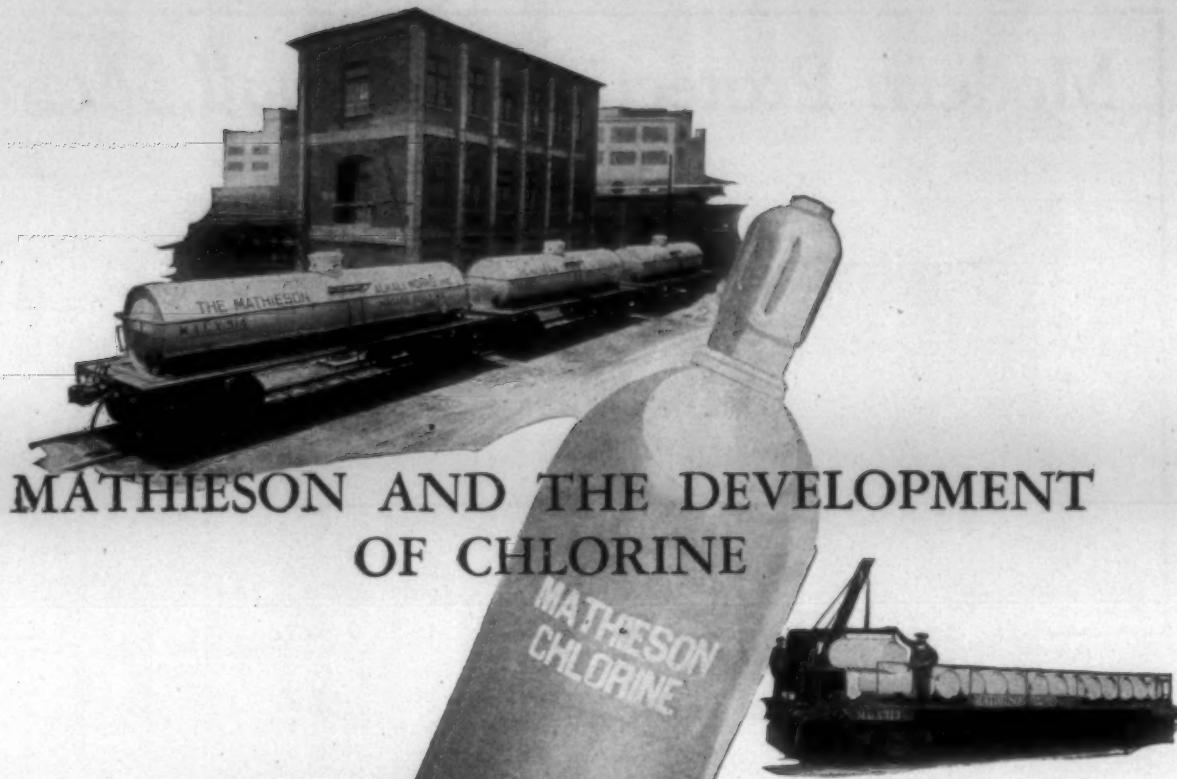
The CUTLER-HAMMER Mfg. Co.
Pioneer Manufacturers of Electric Control Apparatus
1203 St. Paul Avenue - Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Outstanding Advantages

1. New double-break, roller type contacts reduce arcing to minimum. Wide faced fingers and rollers of heavy copper insure long life.
2. Thermal overload cut-outs giving inverse time limit overload protection. Motors may be driven to limit yet are always protected from dangerous overloads.
3. All wiring on front of panel—cuts installation and upkeep costs. Dead front case.
4. Heavy construction throughout—years of continuous service.
5. Thick Thermopax panel won't crack—quickly removable without disturbing conduits.
6. "Knock-outs" on 4 sides—quick, easy installation.
7. Two-part safety cover—lower part can be opened for quick replacement of fusible links in thermal overload cut-outs.
8. Attractive, dustproof case—small to allow installation where most convenient. Motor and cut-outs are dead before case can be opened.
9. Designed for standard pedestal mounting.

CUTLER HAMMER

The Control Equipment Good Electric Motors Deserve



MATHIESON AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHLORINE



Warehouse Stocks at all
Distributing Centers

FOR over a hundred years after English scientists had demonstrated its remarkable oxidizing and bleaching qualities, Chlorine was available to industry only in the form of Bleaching Powder—an un-economical and a comparatively unstable compound with lime. Up until 1895, moreover, all bleaching powder consumed in the United States had to be imported. It was in that year that Mathieson completed the first unit in America for the production of electrolytic Chlorine. The Mathieson plant was the first in this country to manufacture bleaching powder.

Almost a score of years passed before improved liquefaction processes made possible the economical production of liquefied Chlorine gas in industrial quantities. Gradually Liquid Chlorine in steel cylinders began to displace bleaching pow-

der. Mathieson was one of the pioneers in this development and fostered the transition from bleaching powder to Liquid Chlorine through the design of safe and efficient means of Chlorine transportation. When tank car shipments were required to serve larger consumers, Mathieson again was a pioneer with the specially constructed Multiple-Unit Tank Car.

Today, Liquid Chlorine has developed into an industrial commodity which is used by the thousands of tons every year and which represents a capital investment of millions of dollars in plant and container equipment. And Mathieson, as the largest shipper of Liquid Chlorine in the world, offers the utmost in equipment—from single-unit and multiple-unit tank cars to 100 and 150 lb. cylinders—for adequately serving every class of Chlorine consumer.

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
250 PARK AVENUE

PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO,
PROVIDENCE, CHARLOTTE, CINCINNATI

DEAL DIRECT WITH THE MANUFACTURER

WORKS: NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.
SALTVILLE, VA., + NEWARK, N.J.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1897

VOL. 34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1928

NUMBER 25

Cotton Crop of the United States 1927-1928

Annual Report of H. G. Hester, Secretary New Orleans Cotton Exchange

The commercial crop of the United States for the year ending July 31st, 1928, amounted to 14,443,934 bales, showing a decrease under the crop of 1926-27 of 4,761,995 bales, under the crop of 1925-26 of 1,170,773 and under the crop of 1924-25 of 254,422.

Material decreases are shown in all three divisions but mainly in the other Gulf States.

The figures in round numbers are Texas under last year 1,205,000 bales; other Gulf States under last year 2,334,000; Atlantic States under last year 1,223,000.

These comparisons, it must be remembered, refer to the commercial crop and not to growth. In other words, the growth, as indicated in table below, was 13,906,000, whereas the commercial crop was 14,444,000 or 538,000 more marketed from previous growths.

In Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, the average was middling to strict middling; in the Memphis district, which embraced handlings from most of the Gulf States, the average was middling, while in the Carolinas, Georgia, Virginia and Alabama, the range was from middling to strict middling with the leaning towards middling.

Grade comparisons with the six previous crops are as follows:

1927-28	Middling to strict middling;
1926-27	Strict low middling to middling;
1925-26	Strict low middling;
1924-25	Middling;
1923-24	Strict low middling to middling;
1922-23	Middling;
1921-22	Middling.

On the face of the figures, it looks as if the season should be regarded as fairly prosperous. The crop of lint cotton averaged in value \$37.56 a bale higher than the monster production of 1926-27 and we received for the 14,444,000 bales marketed (including linters) \$210,000,000 more than we did for the 19,206,000 of the previous year's total. Or put it otherwise, we sold 4,762,000 bales less for \$210,000,000 more. In the final analysis, the advantage, if any was in favor of the producer. Financial results to the trade have generally proven unsatisfactory and, to put it in the words of a leading mill authority, "the entire cotton year has been a poor one for the cotton manufacturing industry." The key-note to the domestic situation is the claim "that with all the effort put forth by the manufacturers and the various associations, it has been impossible to establish cotton goods on a profitable basis."

In reference to the trade, the season opened with bullish enthusiasm and considerable spot speculation; then came official government propaganda predicting price reductions and inflated carry-over claims undermining public confidence. These with the fact that buying organizations set for a repetition of the heavy business incident to the monster crop, to a great extent completed with themselves both in buying and selling with more or less disregard to profit. Thus, while the spot market stubbornly resisted the declining tendency, yielding gradually while the bulk of the crop was being marketed, the greatest drop was not reached until after November and the low point was in the month of February when the average value per bale was \$92.47, compared with a September average of \$111.66.

Altogether the season has been more or less paradoxical fraught with rumors and propaganda the reverse of beneficial to the usual order of procedure.

Whatever the results to buyers and manufacturers, producers not only disposed of all of the year's crop but also 538,000 bales additional from past crops.

In considering values, it must be remembered that most of this year's growth was high grade cotton, whereas last year the growth averaged strict low middling to middling, indicating a considerable percentage of low grades much of which sold for almost a song early in the season.

What the absence of low grades this year meant to those who contracted in advance to deliver them, is food for consideration.

Of the exports, which were in round numbers 7,830,000 bales, Germany again led with 2,177,000, a reduction from last year of 776,000; we sent to Great Britain 1,440,000 which was under last year 1,443,000; France took from us 899,000 which was short of last year 123,000; to Italy we exported 696,000 or, say, 94,000 less. Our exports to the Orient were slightly in excess of a round million bales short of last year, of which deficiency 651,000 bales were in the shipments to Japan, 120,000 China and 232,000 to India. In fact, to India, of which there has been so much talk in and out of print, we exported only 66,740 bales during the entire year.

Our exports, which totaled 7,830,000 against 11,244,000, a shortage of 3,414,000, were in fact almost the limit which this country could afford to send abroad from its reduced supply.

The average grade of the crop, as above stated, was middling to strict middling and the average price obtained for the crop, based on the ten markets designated by the secretary of agriculture, was 19.30 cents per pound.

The average price of middling (which was not the average of the crop) was 19.72, comparing with 12.96 cents last year, 19.88 year before last and 24.27 in 1924-1925.

The average commercial value per bale of lint cotton was \$104.29 against \$86.73 last year, \$100.92 year before last and \$124.05 in 1925-25.

The low point was in February, which averaged \$92.47 per bale and the high point in September of \$111.66, the month of the government propaganda, sagging from month to month during which, including September, over 10,800,000 bales, or 70 per cent of the crop was marketed.

The course of values from month to month is probably best indicated by the following statement of average values per bale, viz:

	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
Aug.	\$100.68	\$88.05	\$117.18	\$138.69	\$126.80	\$111.87	\$ 65.74
Sept.	111.66	79.72	116.98	119.72	144.70	108.67	99.34
Oct.	107.35	62.28	103.96	122.60	150.77	115.24	97.78
Nov.	103.99	61.27	97.42	124.74	172.08	132.20	88.80
Dec.	99.82	59.29	94.67	122.95	176.75	132.46	88.20
Jan.	96.97	63.77	99.69	122.52	172.95	143.02	85.01
Feb.	92.47	67.47	98.11	127.04	162.30	149.52	84.43
Mar.	98.55	69.00	87.90	131.81	145.61	157.99	86.08
Apr.	103.83	67.98	86.98	126.64	153.91	147.49	86.33
May	107.88	77.17	86.61	121.48	154.82	138.14	98.87
June	109.43	80.97	84.39	123.48	147.75	148.36	110.78
July	110.48	86.72	87.01	122.92	146.03	131.60	111.89

The total value of the crop compares with the previous six years as follows:

	Bales	Values
1927-28	14,443,934	\$1,440,514,259
1926-27	19,205,929	1,230,512,367
1925-26	15,614,707	1,550,811,562
1924-25	14,698,356	1,739,593,374
1923-24	11,290,397	1,658,243,040
1922-23	11,282,806	1,388,606,882
1921-22	11,653,133	1,053,181,372

These values which embrace the commercial crop (of lint and linters) only, do not include the value of the seed. Thus the value of the crop for the past year as stated is \$1,440,514,259; if the value of the seed be added, we should have a total of \$1,659,609,259. Last year, the total, including seed, was \$1,440,465,367, and the year before it was \$1,796,824,062.

In the foregoing calculations, the amount carried over in the interior of the Cotton Belt is dealt with, but in view of the importance of the "Carry-over" as a whole, the following details are appended:

Carry-over July 31st
(In thousands of Bales)

	This year	Last year
Southern mill stocks	631	951
Counted interior towns	244	248
Uncounted towns and plantations	(a) 750	(d) 1,030
Total held in Cotton Belt	1,622	2,229
U. S. port stocks	(b) 551	(e) 923
Northern mill stocks	414	553
European mill stocks and afloat	735	(c) 835
European port stocks	1,393	2,033
Stocks in interior and in transit outside of the Cotton Belt	120	132
Japanese port and mill stocks and afloat	4,835	6,765
Total carry-over	463	533
Lint cotton carried over	5,078	7,012
Linters carried over	220	286
	5,298	7,298

(a) Includes 64,000 new crop of 1928-29 ginned prior to July 31st.
 (b) Includes 2,000 new cotton of crop of 1928-29 received at ports.
 (c) Revised by addition of 60,000 to European mill stocks by Mr. Ellison.
 (d) Includes 106,000 new crop of 1927-28.
 (e) Includes 9,000 new crop of 1927-28 received at ports.

Movement of Cotton into Sight

The following is a statement of the movement of cotton into sight for the past five seasons, with net adjustments of corrections, so as to afford an accurate showing for proper comparisons of the amount marketed during each month:

	1927-28	1926-28	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
August	834,248	558,523	790,696	394,930	537,967
September	2,045,097	2,138,747	2,382,407	1,862,181	1,488,236
October	2,897,535	3,901,252	3,205,375	2,828,334	2,380,883
November	2,606,303	3,648,910	2,982,985	2,850,852	2,144,288
December	1,691,244	2,701,262	2,558,057	2,516,788	1,705,435
January	915,233	1,575,278	1,193,158	1,397,600	895,124
Februar	645,075	1,211,831	760,891	875,742	420,390
March	727,521	1,287,048	710,492	826,447	376,854
April	727,809	876,865	625,578	512,518	399,425
May	705,074	690,988	509,092	316,841	406,230
June	301,766	365,509	225,409	130,060	220,976
July	339,439	128,932	131,403	153,881	254,101
Total brought into sight or marketed from plantations and smaller interior towns	14,436,344	19,085,145	16,065,243	14,666,174	11,235,936
Plus or minus decrease or increase of stocks left over at 29 lead compared with close of previous season	7,590	120,784	7450,536	32,182	54,461
Total trop. bales	14,443,934	19,205,929	15,614,707	14,698,356	11,290,397

*Plus †Minus

American Mills

The story of the American mills is the reverse of satisfactory. In fact, seldom has a more pessimistic feeling existed among the mills both North and South. In the South for most of the year, a number of mills kept up a speed almost equal to last season's activity and while some cut out night work and others slowed down, yet the seasons results show an amount of consumption in excess of any previous year except last year's record total. In fact, never has the five million bale mark been reached except this and last season. Northern mills have slackened down to a greater extent. The complaint of a large percentage of the mills is that they have not been able to even as much as make a new dollar for an old one. There has been no buyers strike but the general public, the ultimate consumer, has never been more alert and when it was told officially in September by the United States government that raw cotton was too high and that there was a superabundant supply (even if the crop were short) by reason of an inflated carry-over from the previous season's growth, they were not slow to take heed, slackened purchases in anticipation of cheaper goods. The mills themselves, notwithstanding their organizations it seems, were the last to fully appreciate the situation and are consequently doing penance through

generally shorter hours and a complete shutdown of a large number in the South for the first weeks of July and August. In so far as the producer and the trade are concerned, the shutdown could not have happened at a better time of the year; the new crop is late and there is practically no cotton moving so that it can exert no great pressure on farmers or holders. The supply of raw cotton carried over in the interior is smaller than it was at this time year before last and the mills which hold about the same stocks as at the end of July 1926, are but moderately supplied with the raw material. That they should by shortening time, thus contribute towards reducing goods stocks is not unlikely to pave the way towards healthier markets and less unfavorable if not distinctly more favorable margins. There is no gainsaying that present sentiment among many of the most intelligent mill men is pessimistic but it is more than probable that conditions are temporary and not lasting. Like all other business organizations cotton mills cannot be run any considerable period at a loss. The public must have their goods and when it is made to understand that there is no further likelihood of lower goods markets it will not be slow in taking hold. As stated there is at present no pressure by producers to sell as their crops are not ready for market. When they are, if they use the same precautions in selling that are being pursued by the mills in buying there is no reason to apprehend other than healthy conditions on all sides.

The outlook is not unfavorable even though it may appear so to some whose judgments may ordinarily be relied upon.

This has been one of the years when takings by domestic mill have been less than their consumption. North and South, the mills in addition to takings have used up 459,000 of their last season's stocks.

Reference is made to annexed statement of takings, consumption and stocks, viz:

Southern Mill Takings and Consumption
(Including Linters)

American Cotton

Year Ending July 31st
(In Thousands)

	1928	1927
Stocks beginning of year	951	659
Takings for year	*4,996	*5,763
	5,947	6,422
Consumption, year	*5,316	5,471
Stocks close year	631	951

*Exclusive foreign cotton and California consumption.

Domestic Consumption of All Kinds

(In Thousands)

	Lint Bales	Linters Bales	†Foreign Bales	Total All kinds Bales
North*	1,494	485	230	2,209
South	5,051	265	66	5,382
Total North and South	6,545	750	296	7,591
Total North and South, last year	7,027	803	327	8,157

*Includes Pacific Coast and other Western States.

†In 500-pound bales.

World's Consumption of American Cotton

Referring to tabular statement, the World's Consumption of American cotton was 1,536,000 less than last year and 726,000 over year before last.

Thomas R. Ellison, of Liverpool, cables me his estimate of mill stocks July 31st, as:

Great Britain 210,000 of all kinds, including 100,000 American; Continent 925,000 of all kinds, including 635,000 American.

Mr. Ellison revised his last year's figures by addition of 60,000 bales to Continental stocks of American.

World's Visible and Invisible Supply

Close of July—American Cotton

(In Thousands)

	1928	1927	1926
Mill stocks in U. S. close July	414	552	455
Mill stocks in Europe close July	735	*835	670
	1,149	1,388	1,125
Japanese ports and mill stocks	463	533	267
	1,612	1,921	1,392
Visible supply American	2,185	3,264	2,076

Total visible and invisible supply close July,

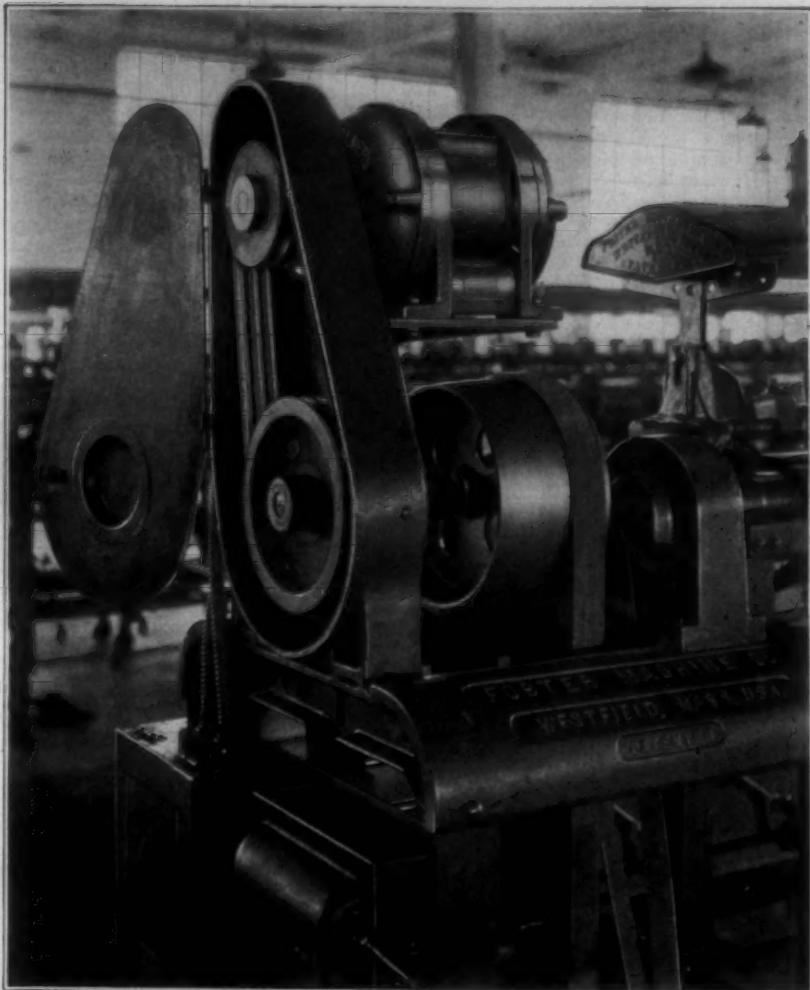
including Japan

3,797 5,185 3,468

*Revised by Mr. Ellison by addition of 60,000 bales to Continental Stocks.

NOTE—Mill stocks in America embrace only Northern mills; stocks held by Southern mills July 31st, are counted in the old cotton left over in the Cotton Belt and are not included in the commercial crop.

(Continued on Page 34)



A Motor-Texrope Application to a Tire Cord Winder

Allis-Chalmers Motor and Texrope Drive on Foster Model 23 Tire Cord Winder, in Martha Mills, Thomaston, Ga. One hundred and nineteen Ring Twisters and practically all other machinery in these mills are driven by Allis-Chalmers Motors and Texrope Drives, using individual and group applications.

THE Texrope Drive on this winder is provided with motor bracket having vertical adjustment and cast iron housing with suitable hinged door. Texrope Drives insure smooth starting without backlash; steady driving; and require no lubrication. An ideal drive for many types of winding machines on which jerky and sudden starting is detrimental to good winding.

Allis-Chalmers motors are efficient and reliable in operation. Bearings are perfectly closed to the entrance of dust and loss of lubricant which is assurance against oil drip. The combination — Allis-Chalmers steel frame motors, with Timken bearings, and Texrope Drives — insures continuity of operation, maximum output, and reduced maintenance.



ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

ALLIS-CHALMERS MOTORS and TEXROPE DRIVES

Odenheimer Has Plan To Stabilize Cotton

SPEAKING before the annual meeting of the Southern Commissioners of Agriculture in Atlanta, S. Odenheimer, president of the Lane Cotton Mills, of New Orleans, and head of the International Trade exhibition of that city, introduced a new movement to secure stability of the cotton market and protection for the farmer.

Mr. Odenheimer, who for years has been an advocate of the use of cotton bagging for baling cotton, and also for selling of cotton by net weight instead of by the gross, as is the prevalent custom, took as his topic "Cotton—the South's Monopoly." The Southern States of the Union have a world monopoly on cotton, he pointed out, but they do not use it to its fullest extent.

The possessors of a monopoly should be allowed to set the price on their product, but the Southern farmers are in the hands of the Eastern cotton brokers, Mr. Odenheimer stated. "Cotton is auctioned, not sold," he said, "and the farmer is forced to yield to the demands of the buyer." In any other business, the seller sets the price, not the buyer.

Odenheimer's Plan.

Mr. Odenheimer suggested a plan whereby the farmer would be guaranteed a stable price for his product, and would not be forced to submit to whimsical market fluctua-

tions. His article in the cotton situation, which is to be printed and distributed to farmers throughout the cotton States, is as follows:

"The South preeminently is devoted to agriculture. Anything which promotes agriculture benefits the South.

"Everyone is interested in the prosperity of the farmers.

"How then, can the farmers be assured of full returns for the product of their labor and expense of producing their main money crop—cotton? The South has not now, and never did have the power to name the price for cotton. The cotton grower has no price for his cotton—he sells it to the highest bidder.

"While demand and supply regulate the prices of all commodities it very seldom functions for cotton.

"The speculator forces cotton up or down, depending on the majority being bulls (buyers) or bears (sellers), or the price fluctuates to suit the manipulator's purpose.

"While the speculator sometimes may be influenced by the size of the crop, by weather and other conditions, and by the consumption of cotton, many instances are on record when, without apparent cause, violent fluctuations shook the market.

"For instance, a striking example of cotton this year:

"Cotton fluctuated 5c a pound be-

tween February and the end of April.

Why the Fluctuation?

"On January 1 it is known how much cotton is left over from the last crop, and no one living has, or can have any idea of the size of the coming crop.

"Hence, as only supply and demand should regulate the price of cotton, there should be no fluctuation during this time.

"Why, then, this 5c fluctuation during a period of time when demand and supply was known, and nothing of any consequence happened to influence the price of cotton?

"The South has a monopoly on cotton, as so aptly expressed in a New Orleans newspaper."

"The Southern States of this country produce the only cotton that will meet every spinning test and textile requirement," said a mill owner to the Southwide Cotton Council.

"In other words, the South has a monopoly—the richest, potentially, which any group has ever enjoyed. That the cotton farmer is not industrial master of modern economic life is a reflection upon the management of cotton production and cotton marketing which we have practiced.

Small Group Prosper.

"A comparatively small group of shrewd men get wealth through the

fluctuations of prices due to artificial conditions. The rank and file of Southern industry and the producer of the cotton have not yet awakened to the possibilities of this crop. Egypt, India, Mexico, and an area in South America, produce cotton. But the staple from these countries does not have all the spinning qualities possessed by our cottons.

"Nature has placed in the South incalculable wealth locked up in the problem of the economical production and marketing of cotton. Releasing this potential treasure is a job worthy of our best efforts. At present the laws of supply and demand are restricted if not stifled in their operation by speculation, by tricky juggling of carry-over figures, and by other 'market' practices.

"After all the problem of cotton prices touches all of us—not merely the farmer. The new South will in large measure depend upon the new attitude toward cotton.

"Cotton spinners are entirely dependent on the South's cotton. The South is the only region of the world where cotton can be grown of a character needed by and sufficient for the spinner.

"But while the South has a monopoly, it is now not in position to take advantage of it. It is a monopoly in theory only, not in practice. While the South is the only coun-

(Continued on Page 31)

"SONOCO"

"Velvet Surface Cone"

for Silk Yarns
Artificial Silk Yarns (of all kinds) and for fine numbers of Mercerized, Gassed and Singed Cotton Yarns

slippage and distortion of fibers
eliminated.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Mfr.

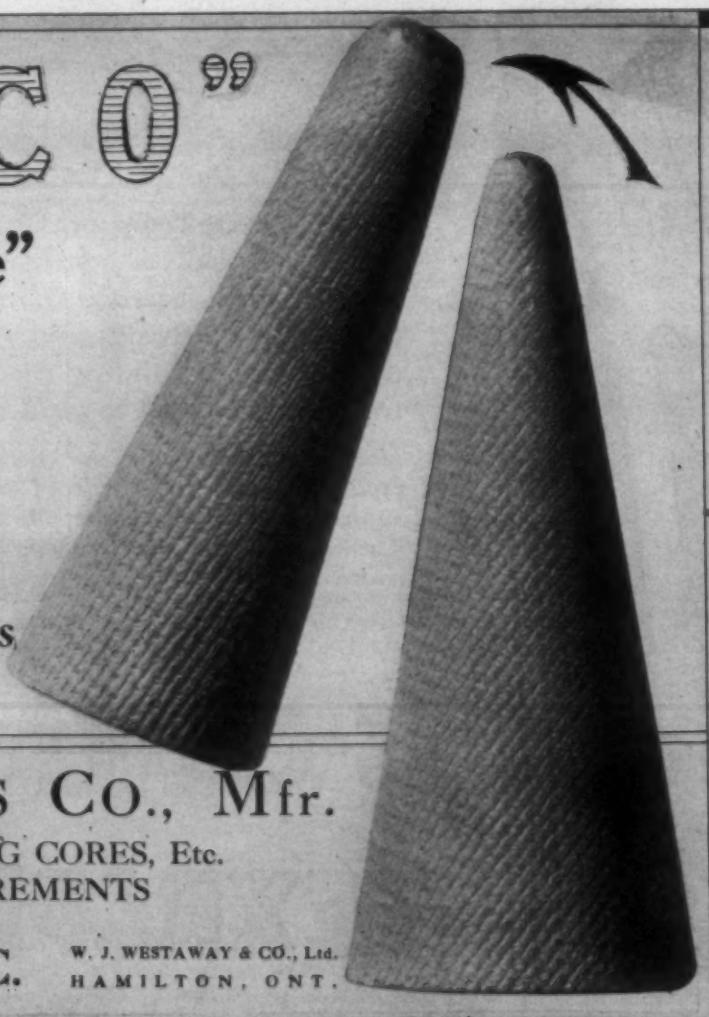
CONES, TUBES, CLOTH-WINDING CORES, Etc.
FOR ALL TEXTILE REQUIREMENTS

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY

512 BOOK STORE BLDG.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Hartsville, S. C.

W. J. WESTAWAY & CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.





Testing U S Better Bobbins at 7500 R.P.M.

These young ladies are only a few of the many inspectors in our factories who do nothing but test U S Better Bobbins for true running on customers' spindles at 7500 r. p. m. Skilled, sensitive fingers eliminate the bobbins on which neither you, nor anyone else, can spin good yarn.

Run of the lathe, untested and uninspected bobbins can always be bought for less money than U S prices, but ask yourself or ask your spinner how much you save? Good bobbins play a more important part in good yarn making than the average mill man will take the time to realize. Not so, however, with the best mills. That is the reason so many of them are U S equipped.

Investigate your bobbin situation and make out your next order to U S.

P. S.—*Warp Filling Wind Bobbins, and Automatic Loom Quills or regular Filling Bobbins for rayon, are specialties with U S.*

U S PRODUCTS

(For the Spinning Room)

Warp Bobbins,

Warp Filling Wind Bobbins,

Filling Bobbins of all kinds,

A. L. Bobbins or Quills, oiled, shellaced;—or enameled in our own Enamelling Plant,

Underclearer and Scavenger Rolls,

Speeder Bobbins and Skewers.



U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Main Office:

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Branch Offices:

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ATLANTA, GA.

BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES

U S salesmen are specialists on bobbins, spools, and shuttles. Order direct from U S for real helpful and understanding service

Selling Agents for

Apco-Mossberg Corp.

All-Steel Loom Beam Heads

All-Steel Section Beam Heads

All-Steel Adjustable Beam Heads

COTTON MACHINERY

Constant improvements developed under actual working conditions enable us to offer to the discriminating Executive a line of machinery that will give

INCREASED PRODUCTION

HIGHEST QUALITY OF YARN

LOWEST COST OF UPKEEP

These features and many others are worthy of your investigation.

—We Build—

COMPLETE OPENING EQUIPMENT

REVOLVING FLAT CARDS

DRAWING FRAMES
(WITH ELECTRIC OR MECHANICAL STOP)

SLUBBING, INTERMEDIATE AND ROVING FRAMES

SPINNING FRAMES AND TWISTERS
(BAND OR TAPE DRIVEN)

RINGS—FLUTED ROLLS—SPINDLES

Write for descriptive Bulletins

H & B

American Machine Co.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Southern Office

814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg.

Atlanta, Ga.

Government Forecasts Cotton Crop of 14,291,000 Bales

Washington, D. C.—Cotton crop of 14,291,000 bales standard weight, is estimated by Department of Agriculture on a condition of 67.9 per cent as of August 1 on 46,695,000 acres in cultivation July 1, less average abandonment, or a net of 44,953,000 acres.

Bureau of Census reports 87,888 running bales ginned from the crop of 1928 prior to August 1, compared with 162,283 in 1927 and 47,770 in 1926, counting round as half bales.

Indicated crop compares as follows in 500 pound bales:

August 1, 1928	14,291,000	Final, 1925	16,104,000
August 1, 1927	13,492,000	Final, 1924	13,628,000
August 1, 1926	15,621,000	Final, 1923	10,140,000
Final, 1927	12,955,000	Final, 1922	9,762,000
Final, 1926	17,977,000		

Condition figures compare:

Aug. 1	10-year average				
1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1917-1926
67.9	69.5	69.8	65.6	67.4	67.3

Yield per acre of lint, in pounds, compares:

August 1, 1928	152.2	Final, 1925	167.2
August 1, 1927	156.8	Final, 1924	157.4
Final, 1927	154.5	Final, 1923	130.6
Final, 1926	182.6	Final, 1922	141.2
Five-year average, 1923 to 1927		158.4	
Ten-year average, 1917 to 1926		156.3	

Because of the dominant role played by the boll weevil, in determining the final yield per acre of cotton the Crop Reporting Board has made what is considered a proper allowance for weevil damage not reflected in condition figures as reported. The danger of damage from the boll weevil, in the judgment of the board, was considered to be fully as great as a year ago.

Production forecast compared by States, in 500-pound bales, and indicated yield per acre, in pounds of lint cotton, follow:

	—Bales of Product'n—		—Yield per Acre lbs.—		
	Indicated	Final	Aug. 1, '28	Final	10-yr. Aver.
Virginia	48,000	31,000	280	230	142
North Carolina	973,000	861,000	253	238	256
South Carolina	897,000	730,000	170	148	191
Georgia	1,079,000	1,100,000	135	154	142
Florida	49,000	47,000	97	126	102
Missouri	132,000	115,000	171	188	248
Tennessee	401,000	359,000	173	178	176
Alabama	781,000	1,191,000	122	180	140
Mississippi	1,229,000	1,355,000	160	194	174
Louisiana	568,000	548,000	149	170	156
Texas	5,137,000	4,352,000	140	129	134
Oklahoma	1,419,000	1,037,000	149	138	151
Arkansas	1,136,000	1,000,000	154	157	168
New Mexico	82,000	70,000	396	352	273
Arizona	133,000	91,000	326	315	280
California	157,000	91,000	344	340	279
Others	10,000	7,000	171	160	197
United States	14,291,000	12,955,000	152.2	154.5	156.3
Lower Calif.	100,000	45,000	299	194	

Condition of the crop by States, on August 1, compares:

	10-year aver.					
	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1917 to 1926
Virginia	82	75	72	75	51	72
N. Carolina	73	78	70	75	58	72
South Carolina	64	66	53	62	60	64
Georgia	62	65	59	66	73	63
Tennessee	68	69	70	82	69	74
Alabama	59	70	67	74	70	66
Mississippi	66	68	68	81	67	70
Louisiana	66	64	67	69	58	64
Texas	70	69	73	49	66	63
Oklahoma	71	75	79	72	76	71
Arkansas	67	68	71	87	71	73
New Mexico	85	83	90	75	83	86
Arizona	87	85	88	92	92	92
California	90	90	98	90	91	98
Others	62	67	78	89	74	
U. S.	67.9	69.5	69.8	65.6	67.4	67.3

Production is estimated on the acreage remaining to be picked (44,953,000 acres) after deducting the ten-year average abandonment from the 46,695,000 acres in cultivation on July 1, 1928. Comparison by States follows:

(Continued on Page 34)

Lighting Installations in Textile Mills

By H. J. Littlefield, Recently of the Engineering Staff, Edison Lamp Works of the General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J.

RESEARCH and experience in the textile industry have brought about a standardization in machine design, and, with this, a corresponding standardization of mill buildings, machine layouts, and the various accessories that are always needed.

A lighting system is one of the more important of these accessories. Every mill must operate under artificial illumination for a good portion of its time. Both in summer and winter there are the rainy and cloudy days, and, in addition, daylight hours in winter are less than the working hours of the regular day shift. Again, one must always prepare for overtime work and night shifts. A recent survey in the South showed that the keen competition in the cotton industry has forced the mills to operate continuously day and night to cut down overhead charges. Over 95 per cent were operating one or more departments and over 50 per cent complete mills, both day and night. But, like many other things, makeshift lighting systems are installed, under the impression that cheaper things are always more economical. These are used until absolute necessity compels a change. Then the responsibility of the change is placed upon someone who, although a good electrician, may not have the experience and knowledge to make a good lighting installation.

To one who will study the facts, it is easily proved that a good lighting installation is a true economy—especially when one considers that some kind of an installation is absolutely necessary. Good lighting means a better quality of work, an increased production, a reduction of accidents, and an improvement in the health and morale of the employees.

Two Systems of Lighting

There are two good methods of lighting the interior of a mill—general, and localized-general, lighting.

With general lighting, each different operation is studied and a standard set for the level of illumination throughout each room. This illumination is then obtained by spacing units symmetrically and at such a distance apart that heavy shadows are not produced and the distribution of light is as even as possible.

With localized-general, each type of machine is studied and the location of outlets planned so that the working areas receive the maximum amount of light and have the least shadows. The stray light furnishes general illumination for the aisles and other areas. If machines are too far apart, extra units are placed between.

The advantages of general over localized-general lighting are:

1. Flexibility—in that a change in the location of machines would not entail a corresponding shift of outlets.

2. A more simple wiring layout—because of its symmetry.

3. A very even illumination throughout the whole floor area, this being the least fatiguing to the operator and preventing accidents to the greatest degree.

1. A higher intensity of light on the working area than can be obtained with general lighting without using a higher wattage lamp per outlet.

2. Slightly smaller number of outlets required, as a rule.

3. Units more accessible for cleaning and re-lamping, because they are individually placed to the best advantage.

The choice of either of these methods is sometimes a matter of personal judgment, although such factors as ceiling height, class of work, and type of machines are important. A high ceiling makes general lighting most practical, while close inspection of very fine work might turn the scale in favor of localized-general lighting.

Choosing the System

Certain general rules may be laid down on the best way of lighting any interior. Naturally, there will be certain exceptions to these, but, in a standardized industry like the textile, exceptions will be frequent.

From the standpoint of wiring costs, it is desirable to keep the number of outlets at a minimum. Also, considering lamp efficiencies—the larger the lamp, the greater is the light output per unit of power consumption. It is obvious that this could be carried to too great an extreme, but, assuming that it is advisable to use large units, we may consider the factors which limit the size. These are: ceiling height, overhanging parts of machines, color of walls, ceilings, and general surroundings, degree of accuracy of the work, and lamp sizes in the mill. The hanging height of the unit, which, of course, is dependent upon the ceiling height, controls the angle at which the light strikes the work and, consequently, the spread of light. A good installation requires that the light from one unit overlap that from all surrounding units, for this tends to give an even illumination throughout the whole room.

When the ceiling is low, a greater number of smaller units must be used to get the same illumination that is produced in a room with a higher ceiling and larger units. All other things being equal, one 500 watt unit 20 feet from the floor will give the same illumination as, and the distribution corresponding to, four 150 watt units 10 feet from the floor.

Various Considerations

The presence of overhead obstructions, such as humidifiers, piping, shafting, vacuum card strippers, etc., has considerable influence on the lamp sizes. Large lamps widely spaced would throw bad shadows which could be avoided to a considerable extent.

(Continued on Page 32)

Your money!



Where does it go— to replacements or PROFITS?

AN IMPORTANT item in any balance sheet is the cost of machinery replacements and repairs. Yet in many plants a large slice of "depreciation" can be turned to "profits" by better preserving machinery life and efficiency through more careful and more intelligent lubrication. "Standard" lubricants cost more per pound and per gallon than some others—but mill owners and operators everywhere are finding that this slight extra first cost earns big dividends in cutting repairs and replacements.

When any product of petroleum is sold under the name, "Standard", you can be sure of its uniformity and high quality.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

"STANDARD" Esso Cylinder Oil	— Steam Cylinders
"STANDARD" Turbine Oil	— Turbines
"STANDARD" Motor Oil	— Automobiles
"STANDARD" Spindle Oil	— Spindles
"STANDARD" Loom Oil	— Looms
"STANDARD" Belt Dressing	— Leather Belts
"STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil	— High Speed Engines
"STANDARD" Mill Cot Lubricant	— Comb-boxes

"STANDARD" Lubricants



SAFEST AND CHEAPEST PER MILL HOUR



Abbott Circulating Spindle Winder in Operation

REDUCE your SPOOLING or WINDING COSTS to HALF

by installing

ABBOTT CIRCULATING SPINDLE WINDERS

The spindles with Automatic Threading Tensions and conveniently arranged Spindle and Bobbin Peg move steadily at a fixed rate of speed past the operator who needs only to put a bobbin on the peg and tie in as the spindle goes by.

Supply of Bobbins is at one point within easy reach of Operator who may sit down on the job if she wants to.

Floor space is reduced and Power is Low.

Any size yarn can be wound from over end from bobbins onto either Cheeses or Cones.

Send for Bulletin No. 101 and let us show you one of these winders in operation.

ABBOTT MACHINE COMPANY

WILTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Cotton Crop of the United States 1927-1928

(Continued from Page 8)

World's Consumption American Cotton

Year Ending July 31st

(In Thousands)

	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
Visible and invisible beginning year...	4,652	3,201	2,296	1,847
Japan stocks and transit	533	267	224	165
Visible and invisible, including Japan	5,485	3,468	2,520	2,012
In sight year	*14,450	19,085	16,065	14,666
	19,635	22,553	18,585	16,673
Visible and invisible close year, including Japan stocks	3,797	†5,185	3,468	2,520
	15,838	17,368	15,117	14,153
Burnt at ports	5
World's consumption American cotton	15,838	17,368	15,112	14,158

*Includes 12,000 decrease in transit and 2,000 new at ports.

†Revised by addition of 60,000 bales.

Exports

Exports of American cotton for the year totaled 7,830,408 bales.

Cotton Consumption in the South

(From returns by the Mills

Year Ending July 31st, 1928

Notwithstanding the depressed condition of the industry and the disposition towards pessimism now prevailing amongst mill men, the year's returns show that with the exception of last season, the consumption of cotton in the South has been the largest on record. In a word, both this and last year, for the first time, consumption passed the five million mark, including linters.

The two years compare as follows: (In Thousands)

	Lint cotton	Linters	Total
Last year	5,205	266	5,471
This year	5,051	265	5,316

Decrease this year

154 4 155

There was this difference between the two seasons which are so nearly equal in consumption:

Last year, mill reports almost uniformly read full time, many night and day; the margin of profits was better, though not wide and on the whole the year had been the most satisfactory since the world war, the season closing with a generally optimistic feeling.

This year public confidence was soon weakened by government prognostications of a lower market for raw material and the existence of a superabundant supply, in face of the reduced crop, by means of an inflated carry-over from the previous season. Southern mills apparently gave little heed to this although margins began to shrink. In fact, according to returns I have received, most of the mills operated full time, some until January and others up to February, although some of them began to slacken as early as October. The outcome for the season is best demonstrated by the fact that the actual decrease in consumption was confined to 154,000 bales of lint cotton. But few of the mills totally closed for the month of July though consumption for that month was the smallest for the year.

In a word, the mills continued to operate for the most part hoping against hope for the restoration of a profitable basis. There is an underlying sentiment that conditions are likely to improve with the movement of the new crop, which is late, and that the buying public may become convinced that with bottom reached any change must be for the better.

The takings of American cotton for this year were in round figures 4,996,000 bales compared with 5,763,000 last year, a decrease of 767,000 while consumption (exclusive of foreign cotton) totaled 5,316,000 against 5,471,000 last year and 4,779,000 the year before a decrease of 155,000 under last year and an increase over 1925-26 of 537,000.

Three new mills with 41,732 spindles were reported in operation and 18 in course of construction with 7,966 looms and 256,690 spindles. Additions of 73,440 spindles were also being made to old mills.

The comparisons for the past five years are annexed:

Average Consumption per Spindle by Southern Mills

	Pounds Per spindle
1927-28.....	141.55
1926-27.....	148.21
1925-26.....	130.83
1924-25.....	120.86
1923-24.....	113.28

(Continued on Page 34)

Spartanburg Mills Damaged By Flood

Spartanburg, S. C. — The Beaumont, Arkwright and Whitney Mills suffered damages amounting to about \$120,000 on Saturday from the effects of high water following heavy rains Friday and Saturday. The water began to recede on Saturday afternoon and all danger of further damage is ended.

Beaumont Heaviest Loser.

At Beaumont Manufacturing Company, the basement floor of the mill was flooded early Saturday morning. A quantity of partly processed cotton was in that section of the mill when water rose and covered it. A considerable amount of machinery installed there was put under water as the red torrent swept down and backed up against the Southern Railway line embankment.

When the culvert under the railroad proved too small to carry off the swollen stream, and as the rain fed it fresh water with every minute more territory was inundated until day light, when the rain abated and the backwater flowed down Chinquepin branch to Lawsons Fork.

A scene of desolation was left behind. The two mills were wet and brown with red clay mud left by the water. The paved North Liberty street was covered with a heavy coating of sediment. Several store buildings, including a laundry, were left with their contents soaked. Four of the stores had been floated from their foundations and set down in positions which left them cracked and twisted apparently beyond repair. Damage only to buildings was estimated at around \$2,500. This does not include ruined stock in the groceries.

Damage to the mill itself was estimated by Dudley Jennings, president, at something less than \$50,000. Operations will be resumed Monday at 85 per cent regular capacity.

The new Whitney Mill machine shop was flooded when Lawson's Fork rose to an unprecedented height. The highway bridge below the mill was swept away at about day light yesterday morning, and a large section of adjoining roadway was washed out. Damage there, including that to the highway bridge was said to be approximately \$60,000.

Fair Forest creek, running on a rampage which brought damage to several important county roads, swept through the lower parts of Arkwright Mill village, inundating a number of houses and covering a fourth of the ground floor of the mill. About 40 looms were under water. The damage will amount to approximately \$10,000, according to announcement by Marshall C. Stone, general manager.

Others Uninjured

Other mills weathered the storm with practically no damage. Drayton garages were flooded and several automobiles were damaged and two houses were flooded a foot deep, but the mill itself escaped without hurt.

Glendale and Clifton No. 1 and 2

Mills were forced to suspend operations when the waters of Pacolet river rose so high the turbines would not turn the machinery. Houses and mill buildings escaped injury, however, and the forced idleness of a day was the only loss.

At Pacolet the river late yesterday afternoon had risen between four and five feet, but the mill and houses were considered out of all danger to mill property was the washing of some newly worked streets and other public facilities.

\$6,000,000 in New Industrial Plants

Since January 1, manufacturing concerns in the two Carolinas have let contracts for construction work amounting in value to \$6,392,000, according to information received from the Associated General Contractors' office in Charlotte.

Figures compiled at the contractors' organization office revealed, too, that mill men of the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia and Tennessee are entering upon activities for August with plans for letting contracts valued at over \$15,000,000 during the next 30 days.

In addition to the \$6,392,000 in contracts let during the first seven months of the year, North Carolina contractors were interested in out of the Carolinas building projects valued at \$1,685,000. These figures, it was pointed out by officials of the contractors' organization, show that in spite of the usual quiet period expected during July and August and of the slump in prosperity of the textile industry, there has been a splendid amount of mill work on hand.

\$2,204,000 for New Mills

Of the mill contracts awarded, \$2,204,000 was for building new mills and additions to old mills in North Carolina while \$4,188,000 was for South Carolina. Among the largest jobs let in this State are: Hart Cotton Mills, Asheboro; the Mont Castle Knitting Co., Lexington; the May Hosiery Co., addition at Burlington; the Cleveland Cloth Mills at Shelby; the Proximity Manufacturing Co., addition at Greensboro, and the Hudson Hosiery Company's new plant in Charlotte.

In South Carolina, the outstanding jobs were the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills at Chester, the Piedmont Printing Works at Taylors, and a new mill at Goldville.

During August, the leading jobs to be let in the Carolinas are the Aragon-Baldwin Mills branch at Whitmire, S. C., and the Standard Looms, Inc., plant at Spartanburg. Contractors in this section, however, are showing much interest in the coming award of contracts for the \$350,000 plant to be constructed for the Adrian Knitting Mills Company in Dyersburg, Tenn.; the \$10,000,000 plant for the Industrial Rayon Corp., at Covington, Va.; the \$4,000,000 rayon plant for Rome, Ga., and the \$3,500,000 bag factory to be constructed at Talledega, Ala., officials of the association said.



Plant of Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J.

CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES for COTTON

**SOLUBLE OILS
SOFTENER S-12
BLEACHING OIL
DYE PENETRANT
DEVELOPER J. B. C.
CREAM SOFTENERS
WOLFCO SIZING S-71
WARP SOFTENER S-70**

MONOPOLE OIL

Reg. U. S. Patent Office



JACQUES WOLF & CO.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS
PASSAIC, N. J.

Stock at Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Southern Representatives:

C. R. Bruning, Jr.
1026 W. Market Street
Greensboro, N. C.

M. F. Costello
2308 E. Fifth Street
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Sizing Recipe.

Editor:

For sizing 35s warp yarns, for five harness satins and where the goods need enough stiffening to weave well—say about 3 per cent what would be a good size recipe?

Slasher.

Loom Lay Speed.

Editor:

Why does the loom lay run in faster than it runs out, and what is the advantage?

Puzzled.

The lay runs in faster than it runs out because of the arrangement that connects the lay to the throw of the crank shaft. The lay is pulled back at a slower speed because the distance is further over and around the crank shaft and it gives the advantage of allowing the shuttle to pass through the sheeding more safely. The lay not only pulls away from the cloth at a slower speed but is automatically tilted. This automatically assists the shuttle to be more securely held in its passage way when going to the opposite side of the loom. As to why the lay beats up faster against the cloth than when receding, this is on account of the crank arm coming up from under. And the distance is shorter to travel in the same time that it takes to travel the longer distance when receding and the crank passes over. The advantage in beating up faster is that it gives the lay a good start and an impetus to beat the current pick home in good shape.

Speed.

Answer to R. P.

Editor:

Please allow me space to answer R. P. for the way he answered my question regarding the replacement of men over 40 by younger men. I think he gave the best answer that could be put in print. I would like to meet him and shake his hand. I know he is the right type of man. I am one of the "over forty" class

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

of mill men, having been in the mill since I was 13 years old. I have worked my way up from doffer boy to overseer weaving and superintendent.

R. M. B.

Starting Warps at the Slashers

Editor:

Is it absolutely necessary to use cleats laid into slots on the empty loom beam to start a warp at the slashers; the lifting done by spring when the cams release the harnesses.

Weaver.

Wooden Creased Rolls Slip on Picker.

Editor:

When a wooden creased or fluted cotton guide roll slips or rides the cotton on picker feed apron, what is the remedy for the trouble?

Picker.

Trouble With Long Chain Warps

Editor:

For the last three or four weeks we have been having considerable trouble with our long chain warps rolling, or locking, and giving trouble at the beamer. Our warps are made both at two of our other mills, and we have been having about the same amount of trouble with warps from both mills, and the trouble all come on about the same time with all of the warps. So it would seem that it is not caused in

the warper room, but more likely on our indigo dyeing machine. We have been unable to locate any causes for this trouble. We have pulled the rolls up two or three times and examined them; even went so far as to drain our indigo vat and clean it out thoroughly, and still have detected no apparent cause for this trouble. I am wondering whether or not any of your subscribers have ever had such a problem to solve, and if so, what are some of the causes they discovered?

Thanking you for any information you can furnish us along this line, we are

Manager.

Answer to Old Man.

Editor:

Why figured twist is most always more than actual twist. The reason for this is that the bands slip. It is customary to allow about 5 per cent for the slippage of the bands.

C. C. C.

The Forty-Year Olds Again.

Editor:

I want to say a word about the question of what to do with an overseer. It is not for us to say until we have been promoted. It is up to the superintendents themselves to decide as to the ability of the overseers in the various departments. If a man is capable of handling an overseer's job, regardless of

age or good looks, should we turn him down? No, by all means no, even though he may be a middle-aged man.

If we are to turn down a man over 40 in favor of a younger man, why would it not be logical to elect a young man president of the country, say a youngster of 25 years. Would you vote for him. Of course not. The same applies to the heads of our educational institutions, as well as the mills. We want men old enough to operate the mills on a paying basis, men of experience and mature judgment.

I judge that a superintendent or manager who is capable of holding his position and who can make money for his company, certainly should know when he has a man who is capable of handling the position he is supposed to handle. When an experienced railway engineer or conductor gets old, do they put him to work on a section, repairing track?

We all know that some of the best mill men in the country and the heads of the textile school are older men with a knowledge of the business. I am glad this question has come up and hope to hear from some of the experienced men.

Experience.

Our Textile Growth

(Editorial in Charlotte Observer)

News that can hardly fail to arouse an increased optimism throughout North Carolina regarding the future of her industry or the economic welfare of her people is that carried in The Observer Friday morning, telling the world that North Carolina leads the Nation in industrial expansion for the past seven months, which is only a continuation of the lead already acquired in previous months and years of constant progress in this field.

What do 26 new mills opening for business mean to the economic development of the State? It means millions of dollars yearly in increased pay rolls, and these pay rolls in

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

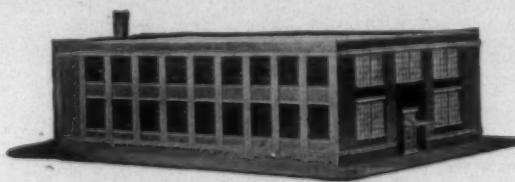
LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.

44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. 127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
Texas Mill Supply Co., Inc., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



turn mean that just so much more money to flow into the coffers of the State's business enterprises, from the corner grocery to the great department stores and banks. It means thousands of men and women have been given gainful employment, with an increased demand for labor which results ultimately in greater wage-earning stability for labor throughout the State.

One of the most interesting factors of this report is the diversification of products involved. It would seem almost impossible for any great number of these new plants to be closed at one time for lack of a market.

What does it mean to the industrialized South as a whole? One of the most important factors indicated by this phenomenal growth is the optimism it evidences in the future of the textile business in North Carolina and throughout this section of the country. Coming as it does during trying times for the textile business in this section as well as throughout the world, establishment of these plants can mean but one thing. Hard-headed business men who have put their money into them have no doubts as to what the future holds in store for the section's industrial interests. They are looking into the future and see there the same things which for years The Observer has contended could be seen by anyone with a modicum of foresight.

And North Carolina is not the only State in the South contributing to this outlook. Her 26 new industries established within the past seven months are but a part of the 77 plants of major importance which have come to the South through the wide recognition being given this section's availability as a great manufacturing headquarters, where raw material, labor and power make for quantity production at the most profitable rate. There are no labor problems to worry these men who have staked their capital against the industrial reliability of the South. There are no New Bedfords or Fall Rivers in Dixie. The South supplies a type of labor that demands good wages, but pays good dividends on those wages.

Not only are these resources available at all times, but in textile industry itself it rapidly developing to where the Industrial South is practically self-contained, and many of these new plants serve only to make it more so. There are the yarn mills, the spinning mills, bleaching, dyeing and finishing plants, with abundant evidence that the cutting-up process will soon become an established part of the industry as it has been built up in this section. Not only that, but every type of material needed by the last named plants is being produced right here at home, and the majority of the finishing projects are now being accompanied by brokerage plans which make the South the home of the complete process, from cotton field to ultimate consumer, with the least lost motion in between.

All these things are having their effect, as shown in the report of D. H. Hill, Jr., of The Southern Textile

Bulletin. Removal of Northern plants Southward accounts for much of the expansion cited during the first seven months of 1928, and this movement is always being accompanied by greater diversification, it is pointed out.

The industrialized South is intent on one thing. It desires greater industrialization along approved lines, in order that modern economic conditions may be successfully met and the result be a continuation of the Southern prosperity which has within the past few years become the greatest single development in the world since the days of Horace Greeley's "Go West, young man, go West." And only recently have we heard that saying changed by The Iron Age, Nationally known industrial publication, to read "Go South, young man, go South."

The section's record of progress is a monument of achievement even thus far, but the business wisdom of the men behind these 77 great projects of the South, including North Carolina's 26, lends all necessary confirmation to The Observer's time-worn contention that the surface has only been scratched. We have done much, but even more is being done and still remains to be done. Every step in that chain is but another in the world's manufacturing and economic structure.

Silk and Rayon Go Together

According to Dwight Mead, merchandise manager of Rayon Institute, the most logical argument against the theory that widespread use of rayon has proved a detriment to the silk industry is exemplified in the widespread use of rayon by the silk manufacturers themselves. "Nearly every large silk house in this country and a vast number of those abroad are making rayon-containing fabrics—silk and rayon mixtures," said Mr. Mead. "Is it logical that they should use a yarn detrimental to the best interests of silk? Certainly not. Neither can the contention be brought forward that rayon is used by the great houses of the silk industry in order to cheapen their cloths. To the contrary, the presence of rayon in a fabric frequently adds to its cost because of the additional machinery required for its preparation, weaving or knitting; because the specific gravity of rayon requires that more poundage per length be used than in the case of silk alone; and because, by use of rayon, fabrics are being brought out which have, from the fashion standpoint, such interest and value, as well as beauty, as to command an increased price.

Mr. Mead gives as an instance transparent rayon velvet. It has habitually sold at a price in excess of the average range of prices given chiffon or all silk velvet, he points out. "This has been true because transparent rayon velvet has held a brilliance, a deep beauty and fashionable aspect which has been distinctly merchandisable and distinctly appealing to the woman who not only wants the best of fashion but those fabrics most becoming to her."

RAYON

Sizing And Finishing

with

HAMACO

Strength and Elasticity Colors Always Brighter

Let us help you with
any weaving problem

Haberland Mfg. Co.
Allwood - Passaic, N.J.

30 Bay State Rd.
Boston Mass.

Charlotte, N.C.



DIRECT COLORS
of
EXCELLENT FASTNESS
to **LIGHT**

Pyrazol Fast Red 8BL	Pyrazol Fast Blue 4GL
Pyrazol Fast Red FL	Pyrazol Fast Blue BS
Pyrazol Fast Orange RL	Pyrazol Fast Violet BB
Pyrazol Fast Orange GL	Pyrazol Fast Violet R
Pyrazol Fast Yellow 4GL	Pyrazol Fast Olive B
Pyrazol Fast Brown B	Pyrazol Fast Grey B
Pyrazol Fast Brown G	Pyrazol Fast Grey R
Pyrazol Fast Brown 3RL	Pyrazol Fast Black L

SANDOZ CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.

708-710 WASHINGTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Boston, Mass. Paterson, N. J. Philadelphia, Pa.
Providence, R. I. San Francisco, Cal.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., 435 SOUTH CHURCH ST.

FOR SALE

Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Inc.

MONROE, N. C.

Valuable Textile Property

Valuable textile property as a whole or in part, of all the land, mill buildings, tenements, machinery and apparatus of every description, same being the property of the Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Inc., Monroe, North Carolina, and consisting of:

Mill No. 1 10,080 spindles.

Mill No. 2 2,500 spindles.

Mill No. 3 Complete knitting plant for the manufacture of ribbed underwear.

Bids are invited by any person, firm, or corporation on all of the above named property, or any unit thereof.

This property is well located, and a full complement of experienced help is available on the Company's premises to enable immediate resumption of operation.

It will be to the interest of textile owners, who are contemplating a Southern connection, to investigate this unusual opportunity to purchase property of this character. The machinery and buildings in good condition, and capable of producing maximum production at the lowest possible cost.

Monroe, North Carolina, is located in the Piedmont section of the State, with an abundance of native help, cheap electrical power, and has the advantage of being one of the largest cotton markets in the State, this cotton being suitable for use in the mills appearing in this advertisement.

Further information in detail will be gladly furnished, and a thorough inspection of the property is invited.

J. L. EVERETT Receiver

P. O. Box 26,

Monroe, N. C.

Dated at Monroe, N. C., August 6, 1928.

PRINTING?

RULED FORMS?

GET OUR QUOTATIONS

LETTER HEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

BILL HEADS **FACTORY FORMS**
STATEMENTS **INVOICES**
PAY ROLL ENVELOPES

Let us LITHOGRAPH your Letter Head

LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS and BINDERS

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books

MANY MILL FORMS CARRIED IN STOCK

WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

18 WEST FOURTH ST. Phone 342 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

You Receive Seventeen (17) Years of Practical Printing Experience

Rayon For Crepe Filled Goods

DURING recent times rayon became an important yarn in the manufacture of crepe dress goods, such as crepe back satins, crepe de chines, flat crepes and canton crepes, voiles, etc., either in filling ways with Japan silk for warp, or purely rayon, employed both ways, in filling and warp, says Leo Schlessinger in the Rayon Journal.

This comparatively new field—crepe goods—(the most popular field now so well exploited by broad silk manufacturers) has been really made possible through the perfection of tin-weighting of Japan silks in the piece, a fad or fashion, by which most dress goods are now being marketed. This fad, by which is meant the tin-weighting of crepes in the piece, brought the pure silk fabrics in appearance much nearer to the appearance of rayon fabrics, that it indeed became possible to perfect rayon crepes to such an extent that today we have to reckon with its possibilities. And why not? Does not tin-weighting lend high lustre, additional weight, and increased beauty to the goods made of pure silks? Does not rayon possess the high lustre, weight and beauty so necessary in dress goods? And are not the draping qualities present in both fabrics? Of course is rayon well placed in crepe goods, especially when prices are to be considered in these markets of ever increasing substitutes.

Crepe Back Satin

Crepe back satin for instance, may be produced by using a regular Japan warp of 20-22 denier silk, with filling of rayon and Japan combined, which is usually referred to as "Combination Crepe." This combination crepe filling may be thrown with sizes both in rayon and Japan to suit the desired requirement. For instance, a 40 denier or 45 denier rayon may be twisted with one, two, or three ends of 13-15 denier Japan, thereby producing a yarn which may run coarse, coarser, or even coarser yet, according to the desired results. Textile men will usually consider this part of thread construction on the basis of the pattern which may be a five, six or eight-shaft satin, with as many picks per inch as the neatness of the satin face will demand. The throwing of rayon with Japan silk is advisable for reinforcement purposes. Crepe satins so manufactured do not betray the nature of the filling, for the face is the same as those of pure Japan crepe filling, and they can be weighted if the dyer is informed of the presence of rayon in the filling. For beauty and draping qualities there hardly appears any marked difference. In price, however, there is some difference if weight and handle of the woven piece are considered.

In the calculation of the cost of this yarn, extreme care must be exercised in finding the ratio between the rayon and the Japan as thrown by the throwster in order to ascertain the exact amount of both yarns within a pound, so that the cost of the combination crepe may be well defined. The yardage

per pound must be also carefully figured on combination crepes, which depends largely on the twist per inch, boil-off, and take-up. Once these facts are established in the process of yarn calculation, and actual tests are made, the construction of the cloth can be planned.

In weaving such a yarn one must remember that these yarns are susceptible to looping in the cloth as leaves the shuttle; therefore, proper tension in the shuttles, together with correct checking and picking, must be obtained in the loom.

Crepe de Chine

I have before me a sample which has a coarse pebble finish and resembles more a canton crepe than a crepe de chine. This cloth was made with rayon in the warp and rayon in the filling. No combination with Japan at all, but pure rayon of 75 deniers, twisted 65-70 turns per inch. The warp likewise is of 75 deniers, single ends in the heddle.

I do not wish to enter here into a discussion of reeds, dents per inch, or picks per inch, as that can be well planned according to the individual requirements of quality, purpose, and price.

I have before me another sample of crepe de chine which is a product of part rayon and part Japan silk, namely; rayon in the warp and Japan crepe in the filling—I mean rayon, not celanese. In weaving this fabric the manufacturer must have a dry warping room and weave-room, free from damp atmosphere such as we experience in late springs, summers, and early falls, unless he manufactures these goods during the season when heat is used. Both the sizes in the warp and in the filling, are merely a matter of construction and cost, and, therefore, I may as well omit these details as I may omit the reeds, dents, and picks per inch.

Canton Crepes

These goods may be produced through the medium of rayon in the warp and filling, or Japan warp, with pure rayon, or with a combination yarn. As this cloth is so similar in construction with the above described crepe de chine I do not find it necessary to detail its nature other than that the surface of this cloth, being of a heavy pebble type, must be considered when construction it, so that by proper blending we may obtain the heavy pebble finish. Hence the warp must be light enough and the filling heavy enough to produce the effects.

Voiles

Voiles are similar in weaves with Japan voiles. The difference happens to be in the sizes employed. These goods are mostly used for draperies, and, therefore, require heavy sizes. Here the filling and warp are both twisted one way.

The afore-mentioned are only a few of those of the dress goods type now used, and are described only for their seasonal appearance in our markets of today, and as their number increase, so must our knowledge of them broaden, that we may better prepare ourselves to treat with

the newcomer, which is yet to come, and profit by its great adaptability and versatility.

Southwide Cotton Council

New Orleans, La.—In reply to the hundreds of letters of inquiry come to the New Orleans office of the Southwide Cotton Council from cotton-producing States, Acting-secretary H. L. McKnight has given out the following information:

1. Q.—What is the Southwide Cotton Council?

A.—It is the outgrowth of the "Governors Cotton Conference" called at Jackson, Miss., February 25th last.

2. Q.—Who attended this Jackson "Cotton Conference?"

A.—Cotton growers, planters, merchants and bankers, to the number of 5,000, from every cotton-producing State in the Union.

3. Q.—For what purpose was the Jackson Conference called?

A.—To find, if possible, a way or method of securing permanent relief for the producers, handlers and spinners of cotton.

4. Q.—Could such a big problem be solved in the short space of a two-day "Conference?"

A.—It could not.

5. Q.—Who first suggested a permanent Southwide organization to study this problem?

A.—Gov. Dan Moody of Texas.

6. Q.—What steps led to the formation of the permanent organization?

A.—The Jackson conference named a committee of forty representative growers, bankers, merchants and others, all interested in getting a better price for cotton, and instructed this committee to meet at Memphis within thirty days for the specific purpose of setting up a Southwide organization.

7. Q.—Was the Southwide Cotton Council "organized" at this Memphis meeting?

A.—No; the committee charged with this task spent two days discussing the type of organization needed, and then met again in New Orleans, July 6th, at which time the organization was formally set up.

8. Q.—What are the primary purposes and objectives of the Southwide Cotton Council?

A.—To secure a better price for cotton; to reduce the hazard of the industry by eliminating the frequent and violent fluctuations of the market; to bring the growers and spinners into closer business relations; to correct numerous bad practices that have become ingrained in the cotton trade and industry.

9. Q.—Will the Southwide Cotton Council be powerful enough to accomplish these ends?

A.—It will. Its organizers propose to secure from all parties interested a budget of \$750,000 annually for five years for the purpose of carrying on a Southwide campaign of education and reform among those who grow, handle and spin the product.

10. How is this \$750,000 to be raised?

A.—By voluntary contribution from those who want to see the con-

dition of the cotton industry greatly improved.

11. Q.—Who are the men now active in directing the affairs of the organization?

A.—The "Executive Committee," composed of three (3) growers, one (1) banker, one (1) spinner, one (1) educator, and one (1) attorney, each and all men of unquestioned character achievement and influence.

12. Q.—Does the Southwide Cotton Council seek to replace existing organizations now actively at work for improvement of the cotton industry?

A.—It does not; but it does aim to co-ordinate and unify all such agencies into one big, strong organization able to correct the many bad practice and abuses now so common in the cotton industry.

Headquarters for the organization are in the Canal Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

Europe Buys Less Cotton

Washington, D. C.—The materially lower United States cotton crop of 1927 is reflected in the marked decline in the volume of raw cotton exported during the first six months of this year, shipments to Europe, although increasing to 83.3 per cent of the total export as compared with 73.8 per cent a year ago, falling from 3,851,417 bales to 2,937,806 bales, according to a survey made by the Department of Commerce.

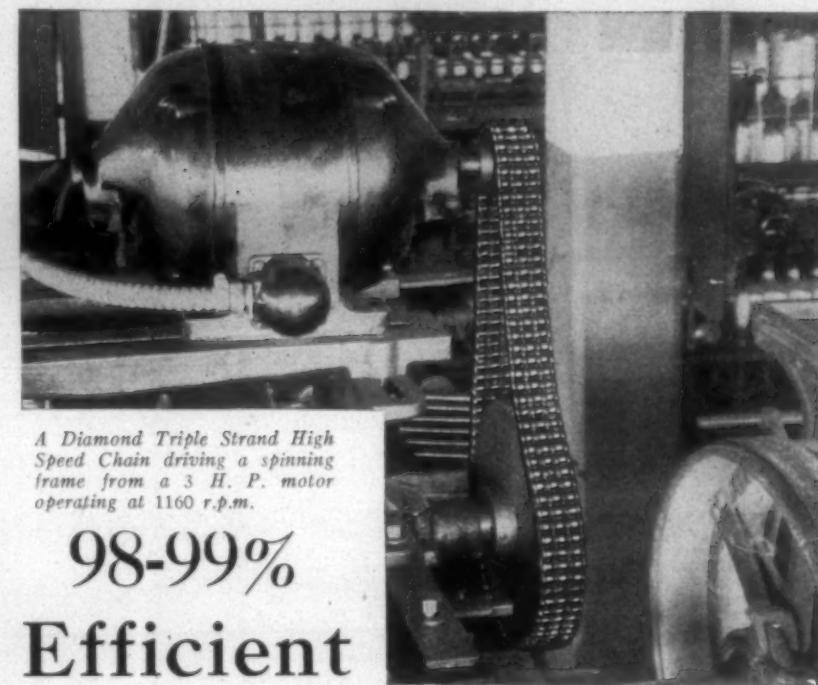
The largest losses were recorded in shipments to Germany and the United Kingdom, our two leading markets, whose takings declined by 489,000 bales and 270,000 bales respectively. With the exception of Italy, Netherlands, Norway and Portugal, exports of American cotton to European countries this year were generally smaller than a year ago.

The total exports of raw cotton from the United States during the first six months of 1928 dropped to 3,524,302 bales, compared with 5,221,360 bales during the corresponding period last year. Higher prices, however, prevented the value total from taking a similar heavy drop, the dollar value of the 1928 exports being \$371,611,000, which was a decline of only 1 1/2 per cent from the 1927 total, reflecting an advance in the export price per pound from 14.09c in 1927 to 20.17c per pound this year.

Textile fibers and manufactures thereof represented 20.3 per cent of the total value of United States exports of domestic merchandise during the first half of 1928, when shipments of all classes of textile commodities to foreign countries aggregated \$472,027,000, compared with \$470,931,000 during the first six months of 1927. Raw cotton accounted for 78.7 per cent of the total value of exports in the textile group during the period under discussion in 1928, as against 80 per cent in 1927. The total value of exports of all classes of textile fibers and manufactured products, exclusive of raw cotton, increased from \$3,551,000 in 1927 to \$100,416,000 in 1928, a gain of 7.3 per cent.

ROLLING SURFACES DISCOURAGE WEAR

High Speed—Quiet—Positive ~but above all— DEPENDABLE!



**98-99%
Efficient**

The characteristic of Diamond Roller Chain that has particularly appealed to so many users in the Textile Field is its freedom from breakdown—its ability to perform month after month under practically any conditions. Long rows of machines must be kept whirling, without periods of costly idleness if business is to show a profit—and Diamond Chain has proved itself high in Dependability.

Made in both single and multiple strand types, in a wide range of pitch sizes, Diamond Chain can be fitted to practically every drive in use today. The booklet, "Reducing Maintenance and Delays in the Textile Industry," is gladly sent on request.

DIAMOND CHAIN



**DIAMOND CHAIN
& MFG. CO.**
419 Kentucky Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Representatives:

C. T. Patterson Co.,
New Orleans
J. N. Vaughan, Jr.,
Greenville, S. C.



LOOK FOR THE DIAMOND ON THE LINK

To Buy a Substitute is Extravagance To Insist on Quality is Economy

"SINCE equipping the entire mill with flat steel heddles our production continually runs 100% and over and our 'seconds' do not exceed 2%."

*—so writes the
Superintendent
of a mill you
know well for
its Profits and
Efficiency.*

Is it not the record which you are endeavoring to maintain? Possibly we can assist you.

Steel
Heddle
Mfg. Co.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Plant
Steel Heddle Bldg.
621 E. McBee Ave.
Greenville, S. C.

New England Of.
44 Franklin St.
Providence, R. I.
Foreign Offices
Huddersfield, Eng.
Shanghai, China

Flat
the Steel
Heddle

© STAH

Textile Growth of Spartanburg County

ALWAYS among the leaders in the cotton industry in South Carolina, Spartanburg is now nearly 200,000 spindles and 3,000 looms ahead of the second county in the State, Greenville, in capacity of mills, with her present spindles numbering 944,558 and looms 23,188. It is not improbable that before the end of the year the county will reach the 1,000,000 mark in spindles, says Robert Wallace in the Spartanburg Herald.

As at the present there is a migration of the cotton mills from New England to the South, causing a widespread expansion here, the first mills in this section were the result of a similar movement. In 1815 and 1816 large numbers of Northerners migrated into this section. They landed in Charleston, worked their way upstreams and staked claims at rushing shoals where they could easily set up their clumsy wheels and turn out their crude cloths.

First to arrive in this county were Leonard Hill, George Hill, William B. Shelden and George Clark in one group and a second group of the Weaver family. They began construction on mills on the Tyger river simultaneously, the first group at Beaver Dam and the second at Burnt Factory. The Hill factory was completed first, in the opinion of most authorities on the subject. Landrum's history of Spartanburg county states this, and other citizens of the county are of the same belief. The factories were completed sometime between 1816 and 1820.

Two Mills in 1826

In Hill's statistics, issue of 1826, Spartanburg county is credited with half the mills of the Piedmont section. Two factories were then in operation in this county, one in Pendleton and a fourth near Society Hill. None were located in Greenville, which now is second in importance.

These Spartanburg manufacturers were the nucleus around which the later developments were made. The Hills and Weavers had pioneered and started a growth that is still in progress.

Dr. James Bivings, who led the generation which followed the first builders, located his first mill at Glendale, then known as Bivingsville or Bivingville. Old records vary as to the spelling of both Dr. Bivings' name and that of the village bearing it. Some leave off the final "s"; some always place it at the end of the word.

Glendale Factory

The mill was built of stone by experienced workmen and was an imposing structure. The machinery was good and well arranged. Power was furnished by an overshot wheel 26 feet in diameter and 12 feet broad. An 18-inch turbine can now put out as much energy as that contrivance. Operations began about 1830. The Glendale mill was later taken over by D. E. Converse when the stockholders disagreed with Dr. Bivings.

Dr. Bivings was not idle after his

disagreement. He built a small mill on Chinquepin branch at the location of the old Spartanburg water works and began operations again. The water power was not sufficient to meet his needs, so he hitched a mule to a long sweep which propelled a wheel and in turn, the machinery of the factory.

Another Bivings Venture

Another project of Dr. Bivings was a factory in the Middle Tyger river. This mill was surrounded by a village which its founder called Crawfordsville in honor of Hon. John Crawford. The same factory, much enlarged and improved, is now operated under the name of Fairmont by W. S. Nicholson.

A few years previous to this, in 1822, the Rev. Thomas Hutchins founded Pelham Mill. This manufactory is of special interest because of the fact that the major portion of its village is located in Spartanburg county and the factory itself is in Greenville. A State supreme court decision was necessary to set the line through the mill property.

At Fingerville and Valley Falls, also early mills were built. A weaving establishment began operations at Fingerville in 1849 under the direction of Joseph Finger and Gabriel Cannon. The original building was burned a few years after its construction, but a larger one, built to replace it. The Valley Falls mill, also built in 1849, had 500 spindles, as did the original Fingerville factory.

Mills in 1849

In 1849 The Telegraph of Columbia, published a list of manufacturers in the State. Those Spartanburg mills included are named below. Notice is called to the fact that the first two mills to begin operations here had at that early date dissolved:

"The Bivingsville cotton factory, near Spartanburg C. H., now the property of G. and E. C. Leitner—doing well.

"A new establishment now being erected by Dr. Bivings on a large scale—not yet in operation—but, from the intelligence and energy of the proprietor, we have no doubt of its success."

This is easily seen to be an incomplete list, since the Valley Falls and Fingerville mills were built in that year.

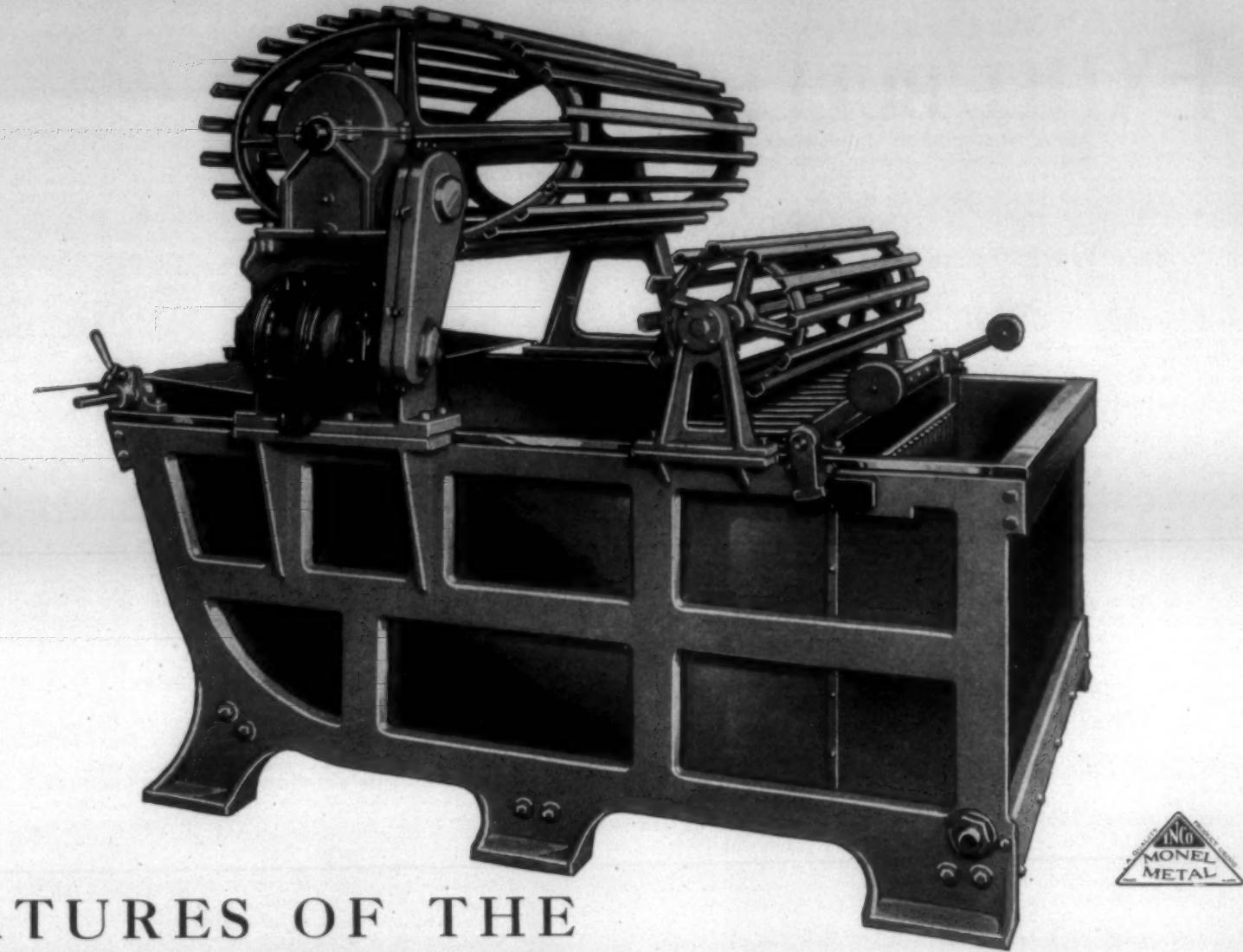
Hard War Times.

Information of the period from 1847 to the middle of the '60s is scant, but rapid growth must have taken place. Stories are told of the recall of mill proprietors from the War of Secession for the purpose of keeping the factories in operation.

Great scarcity of material was experienced during those days. At Glendale, public sale of yarn was carried on only one day each week. Then only a small amount was sold to each customer.

On one occasion, the auctioneer was walking along a table selling the material. The crowd, mostly women, was close upon the platform.

(Continued on Page 28)



FEATURES OF THE ALL-METAL DYE BECK *MONEL* CONSTRUCTION

One of the many machines developed by the Butterworth
Klauder-Weldon Organization

- 1—Boiling out between colors no longer necessary
- 2—Provides a permanently smooth construction
- 3—Can be quickly cleaned for change of colors
- 4—Saves time, floor space and reduces number of machines required
- 5—Eliminates the danger of spoilage which results when wood tub or reel becomes roughened

Write for this folder

Folder telling many more features and giving construction details of the Butterworth Klauder-Weldon All-Metal Dye Beck is available. Your copy will be mailed promptly.

KLAUDER-WELDON DYEING MACHINE DIVISION

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.

Established 1820

BETHAYRES, PA.

Plants at Philadelphia and Bethayres

New England Office
Turks Head Bldg.
Providence, R. I.

Southern Office
Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C.

In Canada—
W. J. Westaway
Hamilton, Ontario

BUTTERWORTH *Finishing* MACHINERY

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1928

DAVID CLARK
D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Odenheimer Traduces South Carolina

IT is nothing unusual for people in other sections of the country to misrepresent the textile industry of the South, but is rather unusual to hear anyone in a Southern State, in close proximity to cotton mills, allege that little children work in the mills and we have never previously heard an experienced cotton manufacturer make any such charges.

The Legislature of Louisiana was recently in session and when House Bill No. 166 was under discussion before the "Committee on Capital and Labor," these are among the statements reported as having been made:

"Mr. J. L. Anderson: Gentlemen, I am not going to say but a few words. A few years ago I spent the entire year in the State of South Carolina. You know that it is a State where they have never been able to enforce or effect a Child Labor Law. It is a State where they have never been able to vote a compulsory school attendance law for the reason that in South Carolina there are more cotton factories than in any other State perhaps in the East.

I can show you in those mills—it isn't so in this State, because we have compulsory education by law, but in that State where it isn't compulsory I can show you six and eight year old children working for fifty cents and seventy-five cents a day, mother, and father all, because it takes all the whole family can make in order to make an honest living.

Mr. S. Odenheimer: Will the gentlemen yield to a question?

Mr. Anderson: Yes.

Mr. S. Odenheimer: Every word you say is the truth and I agree with you, but you make the very argument that I should have made in favor of killing this bill. You say that the State of South Carolina is one of the greatest industrial States in the Union. That is true. You also say they employ little children from six years up. I have seen them four years old.

We do not know the text of House Bill No. 166 or whether J. L. Anderson was a member of the Legislature

or an outsider who was advocating the passage of the bill, but we do know that S. Odenheimer is president of the Lane Cotton Mills of New Orleans, and has been engaged in cotton manufacturing for many years.

South Carolina has for ten years prohibited the employment in a cotton mill of any child under 14 years of age and has an efficient inspection system which insures that there are very few violations.

South Carolina has for many years had a compulsory school law which is enforced as well as the compulsory school law of Louisiana or other States.

When J. L. Anderson said that he could show children of six and eight years of age working in South Carolina mills he deliberately and willfully made a false statement and there is no use mincing words or using a more polite phrase.

If S. Odenheimer is correctly quoted in not only approving the statement of J. L. Anderson, but in asserting that he had seen children of four years of age working in South Carolina mills, we put him in the same category as J. L. Anderson, in fact, he is more to be criticized for his false statement than Anderson because from his practical knowledge he knew that a child of four or even six or seven could do nothing in a mill that would justify payment and no mill would desire the employment of children of such ages even if it was legal.

Mr. Odenheimer was trying to defeat legislation through the antiquated and silly scheme of trying to make the legislators of one State believe that the industries of some other State were more successful by reason of being free to employ very young children.

If Mr. Odenheimer is quoted correctly he deliberately attempted to make the Legislature of Louisiana believe that the textile industry of South Carolina was prospering be-

cause they could employ children of four to eight years of age and had a great advantage thereby when he knew that children of such ages could not do cotton mill work and moreover he knew or should have known that for ten years South Carolina mills had not employed boys or girls under fourteen years of age.

We can see no excuse for the statements of Mr. Odenheimer and hope that he was misquoted.

If he was correctly quoted he deserves the contempt of every cotton manufacturer and every decent citizen of the South.

Another Warning

WE have received a number of letters commending our editorial against employing New England operatives in Southern cotton mills and information that has come to us from several sources inclines us to give emphasis to that warning, for it appears that communists and Reds are now the leaders in the textile unions of New England.

We quote the following extracts from a recent editorial in the Boston News Bureau:

While discussing the New Bedford strike on July 27th, the Boston News Bureau declared that city's Communist group, the Textile Mills Committee, planned soon to extend the strike to Fall River. The accuracy of this statement was proved within ten days by a walk-out at American Printing Co., seriously hampering early this week operations of Fall River's largest textile enterprise.

Exposure of the Red threat at New Bedford seemed almost unbelievable to New England manufacturers in the textile and other industries. Each statement of the Boston News Bureau, however, has been confirmed by the leader of the radicals himself, Albert Weisbord, who is high in the national councils of the Workers' Communist Party.

There are Communist "nuclei" in "most of the cotton mills and other large industrial plants," Weisbord states. Efforts are being made to organize the workers in other industries into radical groups like the "T. M. C." These Communist activities are being watched closely by the United States government, but is each manufacturer equally alive to his danger from the bolshevist threat?

Albert Weisbord will be remembered as the radical who started the strike at Passaic, N. J., which eventually failed after causing the mill operatives of that city to lose several million in wages.

Albert Weisbord attended Harvard University and while there was converted to radicalism by professors and instructors of the same kind that we now foster in the University of North Carolina and in the N. C. State College.

The seeds of radicalism, which are now being sown in our State supported institutions, will in time produce numerous Albert Weisbords in North Carolina.

It is interesting to note the names of those who are leading the New Bedford strike where Casimiro Lameiras is in charge of the picketing, having succeeded Augusto C. G. Pinto, and Jack Rubenstein is the organizer of the picket lines. W. Batty, a loom fixer, from England,

Thursday, August 16, 1928.

is the leader of the unions. Manuel Silva and Square Diamond are other prominent leaders.

A friend from New England writes us as follows:

Referring to your recent warning to the Southern industry against opening the gates for an influx from New Bedford, you cannot be too strong on this line. You should keep repeating it.

Have talked with some of the leaders there, and know their slant, and it is so easy to see just what would be the result should they break into the industry down there.

We worry very little about unions ever becoming a serious factor in the textile industry of the South, but the statement of Albert Weisbord that there are communist "nuclei" in most of the cotton mills and large industrial plants of New England makes us wonder if the New England mill employees who are seeking work in our mills are not being planted by Weisbord and the Communist group as "nuclei" from which they later expect to develop a large group.

Our State owned universities and colleges are filled with professors and instructors who are working to convert students to socialistic and communistic ideas and if at the same time "nuclei" can be established in the mills and communistic idea begin to grow the two forces will produce serious trouble in the future.

We are not speaking idly but our remarks are based upon information that has come to us from sources that are considered conservative and reliable.

Going After Business

IT is often said that the organization that gets business these days is the one that hustles for it.

A real example of hustling was furnished by the Eastside Manufacturing Company, of Shelby, N. C., last week. The mill wished to bid on an order for aeroplane cloth and had only 24 hours' notice before the contract was to be let in New York. It was necessary that a sample of the cloth be filed with the bid. To most mill men, the idea of making a sample of cloth and getting it to New York in 24 hours would have seemed hopeless. No so with the Eastside organization.

The yarn was bought in Rutherfordton at 7 a. m. and rushed the 23 miles to Shelby in an automobile. The yarn was woven for sample and the cloth taken by car to Spartanburg where it arrived in time to take the air mail that would put it in New York 24 hours after it was decided to go after the business.

We have not heard yet whether the mill received the order but they certainly deserve it. We believe that even under present conditions, a great many mills could get more business if they went after it hard enough. The man who makes a determined effort to land an order, even when the handicap seems great, is a thousand times better off than the one who sits and moans of poor business.

Personal News

James Gorham of Atlanta, Ga., has become superintendent of the Elizabeth Bartlett Mills, Acworth, Ga.

J. C. Smith has resigned as superintendent of the Trenton Mills, Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Joe L. Helms has been promoted to second hand in night carding at the Banning Mills, Banning, Ga.

G. S. Saucer has resigned as second hand in carding at the Poulan Mills, Poulan, Ga.

W. S. Parker has resigned as president of the Roanoke Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

E. E. Abernathy has resigned his position in the office of the Henrietta Mills, Cherokee Falls, S. C.

L. L. Hurley has accepted the position of superintendent of the Hanover Thread Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

P. A. Ritchie, superintendent of the Dixon Mills, Gastonia, N. C., will hereafter as as superintendent of the Trenton Mills also.

L. T. McEntire has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, Gaffney, S. C.

Gordon F. Johnstone has resigned as resident manager of the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

J. A. Jenkins has become overseer carding and spinning at the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, Thomson, Ga.

R. L. Hulsey, of Greensboro, N. C., has become overseer of carding at the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

S. T. Peace, treasurer of the Roanoke Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., has been elected president of the company.

T. P. Morris has resigned as superintendent of the Hanover Thread Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to devote his full time to the Ridge Mill, of which he is also superintendent.

O. G. Morehead has resigned as overseer carding at the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C., to become superintendent of the carding department at the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

C. C. Page has been promoted from general overseer of spinning to division superintendent of the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C., of which P. A. Smith is general superintendent.

W. L. Manning, who for some time has been vice-president and general manager of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Rosemary, N. C., has been elected president of the company. He is a textile graduate of N. C. State College.

G. W. Turnipseed, who has been located at Sanford, Fla., has been appointed superintendent of the Dadeville plant of the Alabama Mills Company, Dadeville, Ala.

Lawrence W. Brown has been transferred from the French Broad plant of the Martel Mills, Asheville, N. C., to the office of the Henrietta Mills, Cherokee Falls, S. C.

M. C. Cook, of Pawtucket, R. I., has been appointed resident manager of the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

Mrs. M. H. Carter, wife of M. H. Carter, overseer spinning at the Connecticut Mills, Decatur, Ala., is improving following a recent operation for appendicitis.

J. L. Rhinehardt has resigned as general overseer spinning, spooling, warping and winding at the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C., and accepted the position of general overseer spinning at the Manville-Jenckes Mills, Loray plant, Gastonia, N. C.

Henry H. Hack Dies In Airplane Crash

Henry Hartshorn Hack, about 24, son of H. W. Hack, vice-president and grandson of Stewart Hartshorn, president of the Jonna Cotton Mills, of Goldville, S. C., was killed Saturday afternoon in an airplane accident in New Jersey, according to information secured here. Two other young men were also victims of the crash, it was reported.

Young Mr. Hack was a native of New Jersey, but had recently been taking an active interest in the administration of the Joanna Mills, which were named for his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Joanna Hartshorn. He was an only child.

Page Fence for Rayon Plant

The General Equipment Company, of Charlotte, has been awarded contract for 6,000 feet of Page chain link fence for enclosing the rayon plant being built by American Chatillon Company, at Rome Ca. C. W. Allison, president of the company, secured the contract through the New York offices of Lockwood, Greene & Co.

Spinners to Meet

The Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet at Lake Lure, near Chimney Rock, N. C., on Friday, September 7 at 10 a. m.

The theme for discussion at the meeting will be "The Proper Maintenance of Spinning to Produce Quality Yarn."

Carl R. Harris, president of the Southern Textile Association, is also chairman of the Spinners' Division.

AMALIE PRODUCTS

Amalie RAYOLENE

A product of the SONNEBORN Research Laboratories

DISCRIMINATING knitters of rayon depend largely on one of the several types of RAYOLENE to keep their production up to the highest possible standard of quality.

Recognized as the foremost independent refiners of 100% pure Pennsylvania colorless, odorless and stainless mineral oils—the base of our RAYOLENE—users are assured of the last word as to purity of the mineral oil content.

Our own 100% Pennsylvania base combined with olive oil and neatsfoot oil—the purest of each kind obtainable—in blends that conform with all modern knitting mill practice, are added reasons why rayon knitters as well as weavers of rayon insist on the exclusive use of RAYOLENE.

There is a RAYOLENE type that will fill your knitting requirements in a highly satisfactory manner. Acquaint us with your winding and knitting problems, and our expert in your own territory will cheerfully make his recommendation without any obligation to you.

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

114 Fifth Ave., New York

Sales offices and warehouses in principal textile centers

(L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC., NEW YORK, N. Y.)

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Strasburg, Va. — The Flemingo Silk Manufacturing Company has been incorporated by Fred W. Bertschinger, of this place and Jack Ross, of New York.

Maysville, Ky. — January and Wood have let contract for a three-story addition to be used as a storage and shipping room for finished goods.

Dalton, Ga. — Wescott Hosiery Mill is erecting a \$35,000 addition to the present building, according to President C. L. Wescott. The addition will be of brick with steel frame.

Commerce, Ga. — It is understood here that A. D. Harris is interested in establishing a silk and rayon weaving plant.

Arial, S. C. — The Arial Mill, now under construction here, is not to be equipped with Whitin spinning, as reported through error last week. The mill has purchased 50,000 spindles from the Saco-Lowell Shops.

Coleridge, N. C. — The Enterprise Manufacturing Company, which is moving its machinery to a new building, as reported, is installing 2,000 additional spinning spindles, 832 twisting spindles and new winding equipment.

Burlington, N. C. — The E. M. H. Hosiery Mills, recently organized as a knitting department of the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, have begun operation of 41 knitting machines, 9 loopers and dyeing and finishing machinery. The plant will produce 1,600 dozen pairs of men's fancy hose per week.

Goldsboro, N. C. — The Goldsboro branch of the Durham Hosiery Mills that has been operated in Goldsboro for a number of years is expected to be closed by September 1st, according to announcement of G. G. Johnson, manager of the local plant, and the building located at the corner of Ashe and Center streets will be offered for sale or rent.

Hickory, N. C. — The Clon-Whis Hosiery Mill started operation here August 1 with 20 knitters and supplementary equipment. It is planned to double capacity within a few weeks. E. E. Whisnant, manager of the Hollar Hosiery Mills, is president of the new concern. He will manage both mills, it is stated. C. L. Whisnant is treasurer and P. L. Cloniger is assistant manager.

Spartanburg, S. C. — Contract for electric lighting and power wiring for the plant of the Yarns Corporation of America, now under construction in East Spartanburg, has been let to Harrison-Wright Company of Charlotte, N. C., it was announced at the local offices of the Lockwood-Greene Company. The amount of the contract was not given.



The Farish Company
INCORPORATED
MILL
SELLING
AGENTS

100 Worth St. New York

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

65-69 Leonard St., New York

DICKSON & VALENTINE DEPT.

Selling Agents for

RELIABLE SOUTHERN MILLS

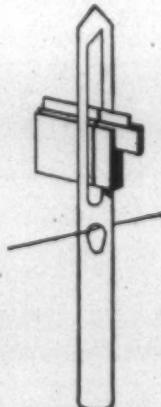
ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO.

328 Broadway, New York

Offer Southern Cotton Mills

the services of their
Export Department
in

Sales and Consulting Capacity



INSTALL

K-A ELECTRICAL WARP STOP MOTIONS—NOW

The far seeing weaving mill executive installs K-A Warp Stop Motions knowing that money put at interest will yield interest—but money invested in K-A will yield ten fold.

Southern Representative
WILLIAM D. WHITTAKER

R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
PAWTUCKET, R. I. ATLANTA, GA.

Fellow American Society Landscape Architects

E. S. DRAPER

1516 E. Fourth St.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and ENGINEER

Town Planning and Mill Villages
Real Estate Subdivision and
Resorts
Country Clubs and Golf Courses
Private Estate and Home Grounds
Parks, Playgrounds and Cemeteries

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Complete Topographic Surveys
General Designs, Grading, Planting
and Detail Plans

Supervision of Landscape and
Engineering Construction

Charlotte, N. C. — Nathan & Cohen, 60 Leonard Street, New York, owners of the New Bedford Silk Mills, New Bedford, Mass., are said to be planning to move the equipment to the South. Several sites in North Carolina and Virginia are being considered.

Birmingham, Ala. — W. F. Strowd, president of the Strowd-Holcomb Cotton Mills, Inc., states that the spindleage of this organization has been increased from 8,300 to 30,000, and that there has been a proportionate increase in the number of looms. In the future, this mill will make print cloth exclusively.

Spartanburg, S. C. — Through the local office of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., the following contracts have been let for the Drayton Mills, of this city: Grading for new weave building, to R. G. Lackey, Spartanburg; furnishing and erection of structural steel, to Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.; sash and glazing for new weave building, to The William Bayley Co., Springfield, O.

Pomona, N. C. — The Richardson Realty Co., Inc., of Pomona, has awarded the contract to Burns-Hammond Construction Co., of Greensboro, for building a structure to house the silk throwing plant for Meyer and Samuel Grobart and Joseph Lebauer, all three of Paterson, N. J.

The plans, drawn by Harry Barton, architect, of Greensboro, call for a one-story structure, 60 by 200 feet. It will be of brick construction, with monitor roof and an automatic sprinkler system.

Radford, Va. — Negotiations were completed by which Radford secures a shirt factory to be operated by Northern manufacturers. The building to be erected will be on Grove avenue, in the eastern section. Under terms of the contract, and will be of brick, 50x200 the plant must be ready for operation by October 1. The manufacturers will start off with 200 women and girls in their employ, and as soon as the help is instructed and becomes competent in the class of work required, the working force will be increased to 500, it is announced.

Monroe, N. C. — T. E. Minnennette and C. L. Monk, of Monroe, and the Gate City Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., have filed a petition in the Federal court in Charlotte asking that the Piedmont Underwear Mills be placed into permanent receivership. The argument on the petition will be heard August 16. In the petition, these creditors listed their accounts against the mill company as \$8,000 and placed the assets of the mill at more than \$34,000. The petition also alleged that the mill has committed

certain acts which make other creditors preferred creditors. The mill has not yet filed answer, but is expected to make vigorous action against the petition.

York, S. C.—The Neeley Manufacturing Company and the Travora Cotton Mills have been purchased by J. T. Hedrick, Sr., and J. T. Hedrick, Jr., of Lexington, N. C., and J. E. Johnson of York.

Mr. Johnson has been general superintendent of the two mills since their organization. In announcing the purchase, he said that the new owners would complete their organization within a short time.

The two mills have a total of 41,144 spindles on carded yarn. They were purchased from W. B. Moore, who has been president since the mills were built. Mr. Moore, one of the best known spinners in the South, plans to retire from active business.

Greenville, S. C.—Judson Mill No. 2, which has been idle since early in April, will resume operations the first of next week, it was announced by mill officials. It is possible that only a part of the mill will be put in operation, although it is likely that the entire plant will begin to run after four months of complete idleness.

The plant is being cleaned out and made ready for the resumption of operations. Notice having been served on the employees that it will begin running again next Monday. This

Wanted

A young man of address, education and executive ability, with some knowledge of book-keeping and typewriting to handle the general details of office of a well established plant, building a large line of textile machinery. A splendid opportunity for the right man. State experience, giving references. Address: Textile Machinery, P. O. Box No. 1, Gastonia, N. C.

Wanted

Master Mechanic for large cotton mill. State fully experience, where employed, give age. Superintendents, Dyers, Designers, Weavers, Spinners, Carders, write us for better connection. No charge unless position secured. Commercial Employment Agency, Greenville, S. C.

Sales Engineer Available

Sales Engineer experienced in the Southern textile trade wishes to represent a specialty. Machinery, blowers, compressors, motors, boilers, stokers, coal pulverizers, heating systems and special supplies. Headquarters in Charlotte, N. C. All replies confidential. Address Sales Engineer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

RODNEY HUNT
Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
Water Power Equipment
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber
RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY
55 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

was the only textile plant around Greenville which has been shut down for any length of time, the majority of others having closed for

only a week at a time. Virtually all Greenville plants are running both night and day, however, and will continue on this schedule until fur-

ther notice, although another curtailment may be discussed in September.

Cotton Goods Sales and Production for July

Production of standard cotton cloth during July was 22.9 per cent less than during June, according to statistics for the month just compiled by the American Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

This reduction in output, amounting to 65,992,000 yards, was due to the fact that practically all the mills shut down for at least a week over the July Fourth holiday. Total production for the month was 221,826,000 yards.

Sales were 187,439,000 yards, or 84.5 per cent of production. Shipments amounted to 217,540,000 yards, or 98.1 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 463,270,000 yards as compared with stocks of 458,948,000 yards on July 1st.

Unfilled orders on July 31st were 272,227,000 yards as compared with 302,328,000 yards at the beginning of the month.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton goods are compiled from data supplied by 23 groups reporting through the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The statistics cover upwards of 300 classifications of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the total production of these fabrics in the United States.

Wanted

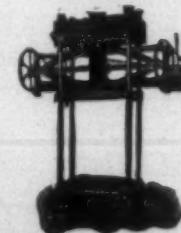
Man to run Barber-Colman warp drawing machine on pattern work. Apply in person, Wrennontown Cotton Mills Co., Lexington, N. C.

For Sale

Liddell Automatic Engine, 40 horsepower; Harris Corliss Engine, 125 horsepower. Both in excellent condition. Randolph Mills, Inc., Franklinville, N. C.

BALING PRESS

Kunkle Joint
60 to 500
Tons Pressure
Rapid
Simple
Durable



Hydraulic, 50 to 300 tons pressure, with or without motor, any size to suit your requirements.

Let us tell you more about them. Established 1872
Dunning & Boschart Press Co., Inc.
367 W. Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING
works in full co-operation with the pulley. This belt is so built that it binds down over the entire pulley face, gripping rims as well as the crown,

ELIMINATING PULLEY SLIPPAGE

Makers of Leather Belting Since 1894

Charlotte Leather Belting Company

302 E. Sixth Street Charlotte, N. C.

Phone Hemlock 1027 Long Distance Telephone 9986

Makers of Leather Belting since 1894

Reliable Humidifying Devices Since 1888

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

Atlanta, Georgia Boston, Massachusetts Charlotte, North Carolina Greenville, South Carolina

Established 1872
367 W. Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Kaumagraph Expands Again

The demands of a business that has multiplied itself several times over within the past five years, prompt the removal of the Kaumagraph Company, manufacturers of Kaumagraph dry transfers and Kaumagraph lithography, to considerably larger quarters in the beautiful New Graphic Arts Center building at Varick and West Houston street, New York City.

Necessity for this removal is regarded as particularly remarkable in view of the fact that it is less than five years since the Kaumagraph Company erected and moved into its own eight story building at 350 West 31st street. At that time two floors in that building were adequate for their entire needs. With the development of their transfer and lithographic business, however, Kaumagraph found it necessary to take a third floor, and a fourth floor and a fifth. Finally it was realized that even the entire building would be inadequate for the expansion requirements of the company—and it was this condition which was responsible for the removal as of September 1, 1928, to the Graphic Arts Center.

The Graphic Arts Center was

chosen as Kaumagraph's headquarters for several reasons. It brings Kaumagraph into a building and neighborhood directly identified with industries relating to selling and advertising and identification of merchandise. Kaumagraph will be right at home in this company, occupying, as Kaumagraph does, a position of leadership in all matters of trade marking and identification.



Graphic Arts Center Building

The Graphic Arts Center occupies an entire block front on Varick street. It is easily and quickly reached by two subways and two elevated lines and is near the New Jersey Vehicular Tunnel.

The Kaumagraph Company will occupy the entire third floor and part of the fourth floor in this new building—a total of 50,000 square feet. This makes an increase of

over 60 per cent additional floor space, which suggests the greatly increased facilities Kaumagraph now places at the service of its customers. The Kaumagraph Company expects to be fully installed in its new quarters by September 1st, after which date, it extends a cordial invitation to its many friends to inspect what it believes will be the largest and most up-to-date establishment of its kind throughout the world.

Studies Textile Possibilities in Texas

Austin, Texas.—In a report of a study which he has just made of the textile industry of Texas, it is stated by B. C. Blanton, of Dallas, industrial engineer, that conditions and prospects are favorable for a steady increase in spindles of Texas' mills, capital investment.

"The expansion of the textile industry in this State during the nine years has been inherently sound and has established a precedent in the net increase in spindles of Texas' mills, which approximated 97.5 per cent," Mr. Blanton said, referring to the period of 1919 to 1927, inclusive, which from the standpoint of new mill construction, was in excess of that of any similar period since 1899.

Thursday, August 16, 1928.

"Today there are 27 cotton mills operating in the State which represent an aggregate capital investment, based on replacement cost, of approximately \$31,750,000. These figures do not embrace the allied industries which may be properly classified under the textile group, constituting those establishments engaged in the manufacture of specific products other than grey goods. Treating the industry as a whole, there are about 81 operating enterprises which represent a total capital investment of about \$47,891,000."

In referring to the output of Texas' cotton mills, Blanton said the average annual value of products now approximated \$20,000,000. Texas mills today employ an average of 4,581 workers, while the average annual payroll approximates \$2,991,650.

The per capita value of Texas cotton mill products today approximates \$4.25.

Increase in Mill Investment Called Logical

The ratio of capital invested in the cotton milling industry alone in Texas to the State's aggregate wealth approximates \$1 to every \$210.75. And approximately \$6.19 per capita is invested in Texas cotton mills which is equivalent to approximately one-half of 1 per cent

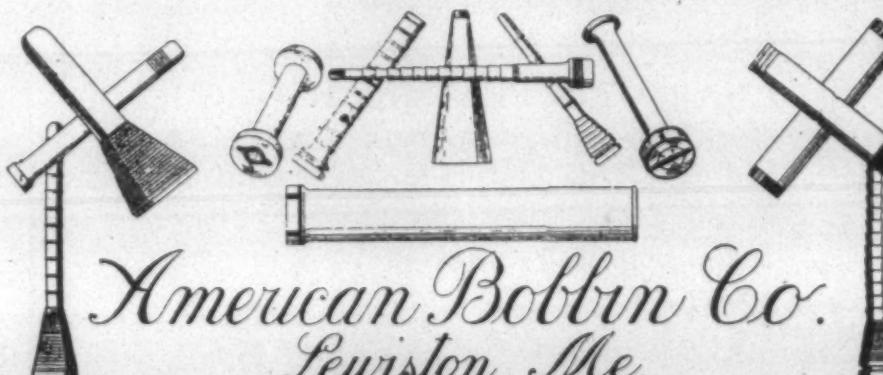
MAKE US YOUR BOBBIN MAKER

ROLLS
UNDERCLEARER
FOSTER WINDER

SPOOLS
TWISTER
METAL PROTECTED

ENAMELED BOBBINS
OF ALL KINDS

CONES AND BUTTS



BOBBINS
MULTIPLE HOLE FEELER
SLUBBERS
INTERMEDIATE
WARP
TWISTER
SPEEDER
FILLING
FLAX AND JUTE
METAL PROTECTED
DUCK FILLING
UNIVERSAL WINDERS
WOOL FILLING
WOOL WARP
RAYON

American Bobbin Co.
Lewiston, Me.

Bobbin and Spool Manufacturers

We Are Specialists in Manufacturing Automatic Loom and Rayon Bobbins of All Type

INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery
WORCHESTER, MASS.

SOUTHERN OFFICE

1000 Woodside Bldg. Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING

WE HAVE BEEN
MAKING
HIGH GRADE
PRODUCTS
FOR 45 YEARS
MERIT COUNTS

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS.

DAVID M. BROWN, Pres.

for

"HIGH GRADE"

BOBBINS-SPOOLS-SHUTTLES

GEO. G. BROWN, Treas.

IF YOU HAVE NOT
USED OUR
AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

of the State's per capita wealth.

"It is consistent to presume that this infinitesimal per capita investment could be safely increased, predicted on experienced management, legitimate mill projects eliminating the promotion element and technical supervision to a figure of 1½ to 2 per cent of the State's per capita wealth within the period of the next two decades without detrimental effect to other groups of industry in their respective development and expansion," Mr. Blanton said.

The campaign which has been expeditiously waged for more cotton on fewer acres during the last several years has proved of material benefit and is, to a marked degree, facilitating the continual growth and development of the cotton manufacturing industry in Texas.

The operating cost of Texas cotton mills is about 20 per cent lower than the average for mills in the Northern and Eastern States today.

Feature Low Cost of Texas Labor

The labor cost in textile mills is representative of 40 to 45 per cent of the total cost of mill operation, and today the cost of labor in Texas mills is 40 per cent lower than that of mills in the Northwestern States. Furthermore, Texas has an actual as well as potential supply of textile mill workers which is practically unlimited and no difficulty has been experienced in securing such operatives for the new cotton mills which have been erected and placed

in operation in this State during the last decade.

Texas labor, which is available for new cotton mills, is of the highest type and its productive efficiency is on a parity with that to be found in communities where the industry has been established to a more or less marked degree. An average time of two or three months' training is sufficient to produce skilled workers in the industry here.

Low Tax Rate And Cheap Power...

The prevailing tax rates in the textile centers of the North and East are considerably higher than in Texas, the average rate in this State being approximately 30 cents per spindle.

The power cost in cotton mills constitutes only about 5 per cent of the total operating cost. Yet even this item represents a material saving to the mill operating in Texas for the average cost of electrical energy utilized as power in Texas' mills is about 20 per cent lower than the prevailing cost in large mill centers of the North and East, excluding, of course, hydroelectric development projects.

To Discuss Safety Work

"Safety in the Textile Industry" is the subject to an address to be delivered by Russell T. Fisher, secretary, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, before the Textile Section of the National Safety Council on Tuesday morn-

ing, October 2nd, at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, in conjunction with the seventeenth annual safety congress. The convention of the accident preventionists is to last five days, from October 1 to 5, inclusive. Five New York City hotels will be required to accommodate the 110 sessions, 325 speakers and 6,000 delegates.

Commissioner Ethelbert Stewart, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., is scheduled to speak on "Safety for the Textile Industry," after which there will be a general discussion.

On Wednesday morning, October 3, following the election of the Textile Section officers, there will be a symposium entitled "How We Want Safety Work Conducted," in which will participate John H. Perkins, of the Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y., D. Frank Lord, M. J. Whittall, associates, Worcester, Mass., and Glenn W. Cook, of the Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

Every company in the textile industry is cordially invited to be represented at the coming convention, irrespective of membership affiliations with the National Safety Council. There will be no charge for admission to any of the business sessions.

Harry C. Washburn, New Bedford, Mass., is chairman of the Textile Section. Arthur S. Johnson, of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, Boston, is chairman of the program committee.

Piedmont Underwear Mills Solvent

The Piedmont Underwear Mills, Monroe, N. C., were declared solvent following a hearing in the Federal Court in Charlotte on Saturday. Judge Webb signed an order dismissing a petition that the mills be placed in involuntary bankruptcy.

Notice that the petition was filed against the mills and the date for a hearing set was printed on Page 24 of this issue, that section of the paper having been printed before news of Judge Webb's order was received.

June Hosiery Production

Washington.—Hosiery production in June was slightly below that for the preceding month, the figures being 4,499,325 dozen pairs and 4,743,684 dozen pairs, respectively, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce showing production of 316 identical establishments representing 405 mills.

Of the total production, in dozen pairs, 52,452 were men's full-fashioned, 1,551,464 men's seamless, 1,474,470 women's full-fashioned, 620,751 women's seamless, 588,124 boys', misses' and children's, 200,223 infants', and 12,141 athletic.

Orders and stocks in dozen pairs follows: Net shipments, 4,709,217; on hand end of month, finished and in the ray, 11,770,467; orders booked, 4,868,656; cancellations, 127,477.

STRIPPER X

ORTHOCE

To the Sales Manager:-

When your customer complains about your dyeing on that last order—don't puzzle your brain about what excuse or alibi to give him.

Be honest, forget your worries, and he will too, if you assure him that ORTHOCEN will be used on all future orders.

Sole Manufacturers and Distributors of ORTHOCEN

American Aniline & Extract Company

(Established 1898—Reorganized 1922)

141 North Front Street
Philadelphia

U. S. A.

P. S.—Ask your neighboring mill what
they think of ORTHOCEN

DYESTUFFS
of
QUALITY

CHEMICALS
of
ORIGINALITY

Thursday, August 16, 1928.

Better Lubrication at *less cost* per month

Safeguarding Production

Your Profits Depend on Quality as well as Quantity—

Oil-spotted Goods bring lower prices: use



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

Stays *IN* Bearings—
and *OFF* Goods

... and the same remarkable adhesiveness that protects the goods also protects your machine bearings—for NON-FLUID OIL won't run out and let them run dry and overheat.

Economical, naturally—NON-FLUID OIL lasts several times as long per application as liquid oil and

Costs less per Month
for Better Lubrication.

Just fill out coupon for testing sample and bulletin,
"Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

Plants at Philadelphia and Bethayres

Lewis W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Agent

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

Please send bulletin "Lubrication of Textile Machinery" and samples of NON-FLUID OIL for purposes checked below:

[] PICKERS [] LOOMS [] SHAFTING
[] CARDS [] TWISTER RINGS [] MOTORS
[] SPINNING FRAMES [] BALL BEARINGS [] CHAIN DRIVES

NAME _____

MILL NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

8-16-28

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 292 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Warehouses:

CHICAGO, ILL. PROVIDENCE, R.I. ATLANTA, GA.
ST. LOUIS, MO. PHILADELPHIA, PA. CHARLOTTE, N.C.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. PITTSBURGH, PA. GREENVILLE, S.C.

Textile Growth of Spartanburg County

(Continued from Page 20)

form, and many of them had their hands upon the edge. The man stepped on one hand, and as a reward sold the woman two hanks of yarn instead of the regulation one. After that, all the women held their hands in the way of the man, and he was forced to exercise great care to avoid stepping on them.

List in 1867

In an almanac published by Joseph Walker in 1867, seven factories were listed in Spartanburg county. They were as follows:

"Lawson's Fork factory, five miles east of Spartanburg, S. C., runs 1,600 spindles, 25 looms, 60 operatives.

"Valley Falls factory, on Lawson's Fork, five miles north of Spartanburg, S. C., runs 500 spindles.

"Fingerville factory, on Pacolet river, 15 miles north of Spartanburg, S. C., runs 500 spindles, 15 looms, Joseph Finger, general agent.

"Hill's factory, on Tyger river, 18 miles south of Spartanburg, S. C., runs 500 spindles.

"Cedar Hill factory, on South Tyger river, 18 miles northwest of Spartanburg, S. C., runs 20 looms, 1,000 spindles. Lewis Green, superintendent.

"Crawfordsville factory, on Tyger river, 8 miles west of Spartanburg, S. C. Runs 20 looms, 1,000 spindles. J. Bivings, manager.

"Barksdale factory, on Enoree river, 20 miles south of Spartanburg, S. C. Runs 1,000 spindles, 50 operatives.

Spartanburg Grows

Notice is called to the fact that in previous records Spartanburg was called "Spartanburg Court House" and that in Walker's almanac the place was called "Spartanburg, S. C." Until the '70s, Spartanburg was often called "Spartanburg village."

During the years of reconstruction, from 1867 to 1877, the cotton manufacturing industry in Spartanburg county, as in the rest of the South, was at a standstill. The slave-grown cotton during the previous years had supplied the factories, but they were without raw material during reconstruction. Furthermore, a large part of the operatives had been killed or injured in the war, and work was made difficult by the newness of the employees.

Renew Activities.

A renewal of cotton mill building came in 1890. For many years it was generally held that this marked the beginning of cotton mill building in the county. Spartan Mills, which house 85,000 spindles, were built in that year. Their location in the city of Spartanburg called attention to the industry, and their size was large enough to grasp the popular imagination. Only one company now has more spindles under its jurisdiction than Spartan, and that is the Clifton Manufacturing Company, operators of Clifton Nos. 1 and 2.

The construction four years ago of the Lyman plant of the Pacific

Mills marked the beginning of another period of expansion of the industry. At present several mills are being enlarged, and parallel industries are growing remarkably. Drayton Mill is constructing a large addition to be greater in floor space than its present plant. Chesnee Mill is building an extensive weave room addition. The Powell Knitting Company is doubling its capacity.

Related Industries

Parallel with the growth of the mills themselves has come expansion of related industries. The Andrews Loom, Reed and Harness Works, one of the oldest of these, is a thriving and expanding industry. The only cotton mill machinery repair shop of such extensive proportions is located in Spartanburg. Standard Loom, Inc., manufacturers of looms and accessories, will begin construction on a large plant immediately. All these plants are pioneers, hardy and devoted to public service.

The Yarns Corporation of America is completing a plant on Williams street in the city in which rayon, the recently developed fiber with much the same appearance as silk, will be "processed"—that it made ready for use by mills. It will be put up in hanks or on spindles as the mills require and will be dyed in the desired colors. The placing of this mill, the first of its kind to be completed in the South, in Spartanburg, is considered an indication that other mills will see fit to locate in this city or county.

County Stands High

Besides leading South Carolina in the manufacture of cotton, Spartanburg county stands high in the nation. It is second to only one county in the South and is sixth in the United States. Twenty of its cloth mills annually manufacture enough cloth to reach around the world six times.

Comparative figures show graphically the commanding position of Spartanburg in Southern, especially South Carolina, cotton manufacturing. The first three counties in this State are quoted below: Spartanburg has 944,558 spindles, 23,188 looms, 778 knitting machines, 12,487 employees, \$7,904,986 annual wages, not including executive officials; uses 187,891 bales of cotton annually, has invested capital to the extent of \$38,552,069 and has an annual output to the value of \$39,024,958.

Greenville County Second

Greenville county, second in the State, rates as follows: 766,064 spindles, 20,258 looms, no knitting machines, 12,976 employed, \$9,104,459 annual wages, uses 153,782 bales of cotton, has invested \$33,299,603, has an annual output to the value of \$37,217,480.

Anderson county, third in the State, rates as follows: 603,284 spindles, 13,259 looms, 114 knitting machines, 8,425 employed, \$5,223,226 annual wages, 136,618 bales of cotton, \$21,520,322 capital invested, \$23,720,417 annual output.

Causes of Growth

As in all industry, the basic causes for the remarkable growth of the cotton manufacturing industry not only in this county but in

the entire Piedmont section of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia are the proximity of raw materials, cheapness of power, abundance of labor and transportation facilities. Water power is abundant, and much more opportunity for developing this source of energy is open. Last year, as reported by the South Carolina Department of Commerce and Agriculture, Spartanburg county cotton mills used power as follows: water power direct, 6,035; steam, 10,545; hydro-electric, 20,775.

The advantages of this county in suitable water power or hydro-electric power sites are clearly shown by these figures. Easy and cheap transportation from the Virginia and West Virginia coal fields, also, is an attractive feature. The same transportation facilities, broadened to serve all sections of the county expeditiously, are an advantage in distributing the finished product.

Agriculturally Sound

In production of cotton, Spartanburg cotton led South Carolina last year, although the acreage of cotton was less than that in Orangeburg. This indicates the advanced methods of agriculture practiced in Spartanburg county and explains the lead taken, with \$8,884,158 value of the 14 most important crops as compared with Anderson's second, \$8,230,503. The cotton crop here was worth \$6,138,500 last year, and the cottonseed products practically \$1,097,400. Five mills put out this product. South Carolina cotton is of a comparatively low grade, but efforts are now being made to raise the grade and make it acceptable in all mills of the section.

Remarkable agricultural soundness and industrial health make Spartanburg the most prosperous county in South Carolina.

Do Community Work.

The mills of Spartanburg county have been active in community work. The operatives, a large part of them from the mountains, into which have few modern conveniences have penetrated to any wide extent, are often uninformed as to the best methods of feeding themselves, otherwise caring for themselves and spending their spare time profitably. They have been taught, however, and conditions are always improving. Pacolet Mills, instance, is a model mill village with beautifully cared for grounds and carefully supervised community work.

A striking instance of the good done by the mills in their work with the operatives is furnished in the present Spartan Mills community house. This was formerly a United States pellagra hospital. Proper teaching as to correct feeding has made such an institution unnecessary. Now a men's building, in which is located a gymnasium and other entertainment facilities, has replaced the hospital, and a girls' and women's building has been added to meet all needs.

Figures in this article are taken from South Carolina State records for 1927 and from various other reliable sources for older records.

Burlington Rayon Plant May Open in September

Burlington, N. C.—It is now believed that first units of Burlington's \$8,000,000 rayon plant will be ready for operation in September, a month or so earlier than was at first thought possible. It is said that the local plant will turn out on exceedingly fine quality of rayon, that it will be lustrous and more durable than silk, and that it can be marketed economically. Dr. Lyell M. Rader, chief of the Electric Chemical Refinery, with laboratories at 35 Central avenue, Maywood, N. J., was here recently in conference with Dr. W. O. Mitcherling, resident chemist of the Albert M. Johnson organization.

The work here is strictly guarded. For months now the word "verbotten" has spanned the main entrance gate to the plant, forbidding any to enter except regularly appointed workmen and those holding special passes. One reason for the keep out sign is, of course, the necessity for keeping out the curious who would merely interfere with the workmen. Another is to protect whatever secret process may be involved in the development.

Except for the staff of officials and workmen it is doubtful if a dozen persons have seen the inside of the building since the walls and roof were closed up several months ago.

Construction of 30,000 Mile Tire

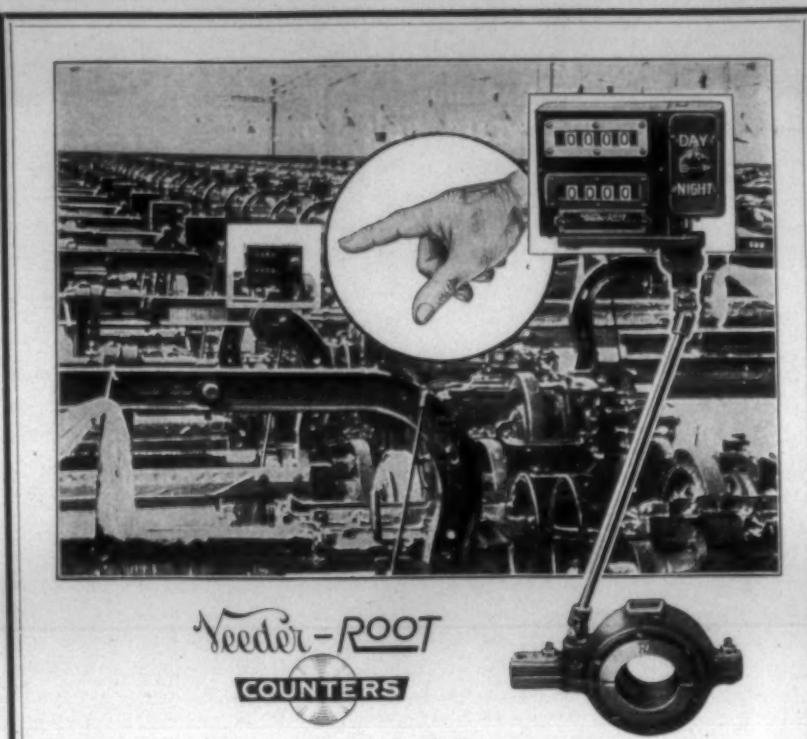
Chicago, Ill.—The type of cotton used in the new unconditionally guaranteed 30,000 mile automobile tire offered by Montgomery, Ward & Co., is one of the two factors which are chiefly responsible for "the greatest mileage guarantee ever written," according to an executive.

A fabric of Egyptian cotton is used, giving an unusually high tensile strength and great elasticity. The twist and weaving is similar to that generally used in tire fabrics, but greater life is insured by the fact that the Egyptian cotton fiber used in the cord is approximately one and one-fourth times longer than domestic staple, it is explained. The fabric construction of the tire is of the conventional type, with plies arranged in the usual manner.

More Rubber. Heavy Tread.

A second factor enabling guaranteeing the new "super service Riverside" tire to a distance greater than around the world is the fact that more rubber has been used throughout. This will give the fabric longer life, it is said, in forming a wear-resisting cushion between plies and cords of the fabric. There is also a tread twice as thick as usual on the new tire.

The older Riverside tire was guaranteed unconditionally for 16,000 miles as compared with the 30,000 mile unconditional guarantee of the new one. The new tire is also unconditionally guaranteed for six full years of service regardless of mileage. It is priced in balloon construction from \$11.95 to \$26.75.



Points Out the Loom that Lags

Pick out the loom that's running short-time, and point it out to the weaver. Pick it out by the record of picks—on the dial of a Veeder-Root Pick Counter.

Perhaps a loom that should make 130 picks per minute is showing but 65 per minute. That shows it is going but 50% of the running-time. Then it's time your overseer stepped in and stepped-up the pace of the weaver.

Make it easy for your overseer to check-up each loom each day. So he can compare results from all sections of looms. Then if results are poor in one section, he can go to that section and locate the looms that lag.

No other way of watching production gives you such accurate pointers on output as Veeder-Root Pick Counters give you automatically.

Veeder-Root Textile Counters can be applied to every machine and work-situation in a mill. Write for Textile Counter booklet T-2, or ask for a trial of the Counters.

Veeder-ROOT INCORPORATED
HARTFORD, CONN.
Southern Representatives:
Carolina Specialty Co.,
Charlotte, N. C. E. E. Lovorn,
Newman, Ga.



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

ROLLER CALF

R. NEUMANN & CO.
Hoboken, N. J.

Direct Factory Representatives in the South
SOUTHERN TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO., GREENVILLE, S. C.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

192	
Name of Mill.....	
Town.....	
Spinning Spindle.....	Looms
Superintendent.....	
Carder.....	
Spinner.....	
Weaver.....	
Cloth Room.....	
Dyer.....	
Master Mechanic.....	
Recent changes.....	

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

—A—	—K—	Page
Abbott Machine Co.	—	14
Abington Machinery Works	—	—
Akron Belting Co.	39	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	9	—
American Aniline & Extract Co.	27	—
American Bobbin Co.	26	—
American Casablanca Corp.	—	—
American Glanzstoff Corp.	—	—
American Moistening Co.	25	—
American Textile Banding Co.	—	—
American Yarn & Processing Co.	—	—
Amory, Browne & Co.	36	—
Apco-Mossberg Corp.	—	—
Arabol Mfg. Co.	—	—
Armstrong Cork Co.	—	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.	—	—
Ashworth Bros.	16	—
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	—	—
Atkins, E. C. & Co.	—	—
Atlanta Brush Co.	—	—
—B—	—	—
Bahnson Co.	—	—
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co.	—	—
Barber-Colman Co.	32	—
Barber Mfg. Co.	—	—
Belger Co., Inc.	—	—
Bell, Geo. C.	—	—
Bond, Chas. Co.	—	—
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	—
Bosson & Lane	31	—
Bouigny, R. H., Inc.	—	—
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co.	31	—
Briggs-Schaffner Co.	44	—
Brown, David Co.	26	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	21	—
Carrier Engineering Corp.	—	—
Catlin & Co.	37	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	25	—
Charlotte Mfg. Co.	2	—
Celanese Corp. of America	—	—
Chemical & Dye Corp.	—	—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.	—	—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.	—	—
Adam Cook's Sons	—	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	—
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	—	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	—
Crump, F. M. & Co.	—	—
Curran & Barry	36	—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	26	—
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.	5	—
—D—	—	—
D. & M. Co.	—	—
Dairy Ring Traveler Co.	31	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	36	—
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.	19	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	27	—
Draper, E. S.	24	—
Draper Corp.	—	—
Dronsfield Bros.	—	—
Duke Power Co.	—	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.	25	—
Duplan Silk Corp.	—	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	—
—E—	—	—
Eastwood, Benjamin Co.	—	—
Eaton, Paul B.	34	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	—	—
Economy Baler Co.	42	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	31	—
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	—	—
—F—	—	—
Fafnir Bearing Co.	—	—
Fairbanks-Morse & Co.	—	—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	—	—
Farish Co.	24	—
Ferguson Gear Co.	—	—
Ford, J. B. Co.	34	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	—
Franklin Process Co.	—	—
—G—	—	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	—
Gastonia Belting Co., Inc.	—	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	—
General Electric Co.	5	—
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	—	—
Graton & Knight Co.	—	—
Great Northern Hotel	35	—
Greenville Belting Co.	—	—
—H—	—	—
Haberland Mfg. Co.	17	—
Harris, A. W. Oil Co.	37	—
Hart Products Corp.	—	—
H. & B. American Machine Co.	12	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	2	—
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co.	25	—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—	—
Hotel Imperial	—	—
—I—	—	—
Iselin-Jefferson Co.	24	—
Ice-morlee Cotton Mills, Inc.	18	—
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co.	—	—
Johnson, Chas. B.	44	—
—K—	—	—
Kaumagraph Co.	—	—
Keever Starch Co.	—	—
Klipstein, A. & Co.	4	—
Lambeth Rope Corp.	—	34
Lane, W. T. & Bros.	—	43
Langley, W. H. & Co.	—	36
Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.	—	—
Lea, David M. & Co., Inc.	—	38
Leslie, Evans & Co.	—	36
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	—	—
Lewis, John D.	—	—
Lincoln Electric Co.	—	—
Link-Belt Co.	—	—
Lowell Shuttle Co.	—	—
—M—	—	—
Marston, Jno. P. Co.	—	—
Mathieson Alkali Works	6	—
Mauney Steel Co.	—	—
Moreland Sizing Co.	38	—
Moore Chain Co.	43	—
National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—	—
National Ring Traveler Co.	37	—
Neutrasol Chemical Corp.	31	—
Newmann, R. & Co.	29	—
Newport Chemical Works, Inc.	—	28
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—	—
Oakite Products, Inc.	—	—
Page Fence & Wire Products Assn.	—	—
Parker, Walter L. Co.	—	—
Parks-Cramer Co.	—	—
Penick & Ford, Ltd.	—	—
Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—	—
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.	25	—
Piccadilly Hotel	34	—
Polk, R. L. & Co.	35	—
President Hotel	—	—
Ramsey Chain Co.	—	—
Reeves Bros., Inc.	36	—
Rhynne, Moore & Thies	—	—
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	33	—
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	24	—
Rice Dobby Chain Co.	38	—
Robinson, Wm. & Son Co.	—	—
Rogers Fibre Co.	—	—
Roy, B. S. & Son	33	—
Saco-Lowell Shops	—	—
Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc.	17	—
Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.	44	—
Scott, Henry L. & Co.	34	—
Seaboard Ry.	—	—
Seydel Chemical Co.	42	—
Seydel-Woolley Co.	—	—
Sipp Machine Co.	—	—
Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—	—
S. K. F. Industries	—	—
Southern Landscape Service	39	—
Slip-Not Belting Co.	35	—
Sonneborn, L. Sons	23	—
Sonoco Products	10	—
Southern Ry.	32-39	—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—	—
Stafford Co.	—	—
Standard Nut & Bolt Co.	34	—
Standard Oil Co.	13	—
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	20	—
Stein, Hall & Co.	—	—
Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	36	—
Stone, Chas. H.	38	—
Sullivan Hardware Co.	—	—
Takamine Laboratories, Inc.	43	—
Taghabue, C. J., Mfg. Co.	—	—
Terrell Machine Co.	—	—
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—	—
Textile Mill Supply Co.	—	—
The Texas Co.	—	—
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	1	—
Tolhurst Machine Works	—	—
Tripod Paint Co.	31	—
Tubize Artificial Silk Co.	—	—
—U—	—	—
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	11	—
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	38	—
Universal Winding Co.	38	—
—V—	—	—
Veeder-Root, Inc.	29	—
Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—	—
Fred'k Veton & Achelis	24	—
Viscose Company	—	—
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	—	—
—W—	—	—
Washburn, Inc.	—	—
Watts, Ridley & Co.	37	—
Wellington, Sears & Co.	36	—
Whitlin Machine Works	—	—
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	2	—
Williams, J. H. Co.	43	—
Wolf, Jacques & Co.	15	—
Wood, T. B. Sons Co.	—	—
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	36	—

Now, You Can Get It!

SECOND EDITION

Clark's

Weave Room Calculations

by

W. A. Graham Clark

(Chief, Textile Division, U. S. Tariff Commission)

Completely Revised and Enlarged

This new edition lists more than 2,700 fabrics, and includes many valuable additions and improvements

Price \$3.00

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Charlotte, N. C.

The Carolina Yarn & Supply Company, of Burlington, N. C., has opened for business. Edgar P. Henderson, for 10 years in New York as an executive with American Tobacco Company and Proctor & Gamble,

soap makers, is manager of the firm.

Z. V. McClure, for a number of years selling agent for textile machinery manufacturers, is to be at the head of the field men.

Odenheimer Has Plan To Stabilize Cotton

(Continued from Page 10)

try in the world production the right kind of cotton, if it does not control the cotton in a manner enabling it to dictate the price.

Few Buyers; Many Sellers.

"First: Over 2,000,000 sellers of cotton are confronted by very few buyers.

"Second: The cotton farmer is not trained in commercial usages, while the buying of cotton is a very concentrated and well organized business institution, handled by men giving their entire time, their brains and all their efforts to the marketing of cotton.

"To enjoy its monopoly, the growers should dictate the price. When one has a monopoly, he names the price of his commodity, limited only to the needs of consumption.

"The limit of the value of cotton is the price that cotton converted into cloth will sell to the ultimate consumer.

"It is known, and well established, that the cotton spinner is more prosperous with high price, than with low price cotton, provided the price is within reach of the consumer.

"No one is more interested in the price of cotton than the cotton farmer and the cotton spinner; hence, these two interests have to work together. The grower and the cotton spinner absolutely require price stability.

20-Cent Cotton.

"As far as the cotton spinner and the consumer of cotton cloth are concerned, cotton need never be below 20c a pound. When once this minimum price is established, the cotton grower and all the varied interests of the South will know, at the time cotton is planted, that cotton will not sell below 20 cents a pound.

"The cotton grower always has to contend with the uncertainties of weather and other conditions. Until August or September, and sometimes October, he does not know whether his efforts, his capital invested, his whole dependence, will be rewarded.

"Why should he be expected to take the hazard, the additional risk, of low prices for his cotton?

"This uncertainty stares him now in the face. With the monopoly he has, he only needs to apply business principles and combination of interest—all of which are now in common practice in nearly all other business pursuits.

What Is the Remedy?

"There has been sold in the past four or five years about eight per cent of all the cotton through cotton growers' organizations. To bring about a practical monopoly for the cotton grower, and enable him to fix the price for his cotton, and stabilize such prices, so there will be but very small fluctuations, he only needs to sell all his cotton—100 per cent—in place of the present eight per cent, through his own organizations.

"In place of being over 2,000,000 sellers of cotton, there will probably be 15 cotton growers' organiza-

tions throughout the South handling all the cotton.

"These cotton grower's organizations are to be governed by a central organization, in as far only as the price basis of cotton is concerned.

"This central body will be composed of, say:

"An executive committee of seven members;

"The presidents of all these cotton grower's organizations;

"One appointee of the governor of every cotton State;

"The commissioners of agriculture of every cotton State;

"One representative from each State for every 500,000 bales of cotton grown during the past season.

"One representative of the bankers of each cotton State; and

"Three representatives of the cotton spinners.

Fixing the Price.

"These men will sit around the table, and discuss the prevailing conditions, and fix a proper price. This price will govern all cotton grower's organizations during a period of time determined by the central body.

"The financing of the cotton crop when handled and sold in the above manner, presents no difficulties. A receipt for a bale of cotton from a licensed warehouse is the best collateral for bank loans. When the cotton farmer delivers his cotton to the cotton grower's organizations, he will receive, say, 60 to 75 per cent of the value, and the balance when it is sold.

"Or, the farmer can ask for immediate sale, when he will at once be paid in full.

"The cotton grower's organizations, in turn, borrow money from the banks, with warehouse receipts as collateral:

"It requires no stretch of the imagination to calculate the immense benefits derived by the South, as soon as advantage is taken of the monopoly it possesses. Two hundred and fifty millions will probably be the minimum the South's wealth be enhanced each year.

"The benefits accruing by controlling the price of cotton require only concerted effort to establish such a system.

"The thinking men of the South will lend their efforts and assistance to enlighten and educate the cotton growers, and lead them to the goal of independence and prosperity.

"The South will then come into its own!"

Georgia Mill Employment Lowest Since 1920

Columbus, Ga. — Employment managers of the large textile plants of this State have reported that there has been more unemployment during the past 90 days than any time since 1920. Besides, they say, the floating element is more numerous. Mills of Georgia are now using only about 75 per cent of the number of people they were using August 1, 1927 and of this number the average working hours per week will run 40 to 47.

UNIFORM IN APPLICATION

Victrolyn

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

A dependable assistant in sizing Cotton Warps

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Bosson & Lane

Works and Office, Atlantic, Mass.

For The

SOFTEST FINISH

And Most Level Dyeing On Silk, Rayon, Cotton And Mixtures

Use

DYERSOL

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE

WALTER M. FAILOR

Box 989 Charlotte, N. C.

NEUTRASOL PRODUCTS CORP.
41 PARK ROW

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DARY TRAVELERS



If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for prices

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY

311 Somerset Ave.
JOHN E. HUMPHRIES
Greenville, S. C.

Fred H. Dary, Mgr.
—Sou. Agents—

Taunton, Mass.
CHAS. L. ASHLEY
Atlanta, Ga.



EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warps and Leice Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS—

ATLANTA GEORGIA

MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, Etc.

Write for Prices and Free Samples



MODEL J
Cuts $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Letters
& Lines—Any Length

Bradley Stencil Machines

Cut $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in., $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and
 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Letters

OVER 30,000 IN USE
DROP FORGED STEEL PUNCHES
ALL PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE
MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL
FREIGHT PAID BY US BOTH WAYS
ROUND AND HORIZONTAL
MODELS

Mark Your Shipments Right—Buy a
Bradley

A. J. BRADLEY MFG. CO.
105 Beekman St.
New York

Bradley
Oil Stencil Board

Bradley's
Two-in-One
Stencil Ink

The Bradley
Ball Stencil Pot

Shippers' Supplies
Write for Samples
and Prices

VACATION TIME

TRY THE COOL PLACES

IN THE

SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS
OF
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA
EASTERN TENNESSEE
AND
NORTH GEORGIA

"The Land of the Sky"

Jersey Seashore Resorts

Old Point Comfort

(Including)

New Chamberlin-Vanderbilt Hotel)

Virginia Beach

(Including New Hotel Cavalier)

Beaches at Ocean View (Norfolk)

Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville

Mountain and Lake Region of New England

Resorts on the Great Lakes

The Black Hills of South Dakota

Pacific Northwest Colorado

California Resorts National Parks

Lake Region of Canada

Canadian Northwest

REDUCED FARES

TO

ALL SUMMER TOURIST RESORTS

TICKETS ON SALE DAILY

BEGINNING MAY 15TH, GOOD UNTIL OCTOBER 31ST

Write for List of Summer Resort Hotels and Boarding houses; also Boys' Camps and Girls' Camps

CONSULT TICKET AGENTS

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant

Rockford, Ill., U.S.A.

Knotters

Framingham, Mass.

Warp Tying Machines

Greenville, S.C.

Warp Drawing Machines

Automatic Spoolers

High Speed Warpers

Thursday, August 16, 1928.

is cut down and work can be carried on better and more safely.

There are many different types of reflectors available but among the most widely used are the RLM Standard Dome reflector and the Glassteel Diffuser. Both of these were specially designed for industrial work and are made by a number of different manufacturers. The RLM Standard Dome reflector is inexpensive, efficient, and easy to clean. With a reflector of the open mouth type, such as the RLM, it is always wise to use either white bowl or inside frosted lamps, as these help to diffuse the light, reduce glare, and soften harsh shadows. In the Glassteel Diffuser, the lamp is enclosed in a translucent globe which is, in turn, protected by a steel reflector. This unit, which is somewhat more expensive than the RLM, gives excellent diffusion, is quite sturdy, because of the protecting metal, and makes the room more cheerful and more evenly illuminated by allowing some light to go to the ceiling.

Even with very few overhead obstructions, if the machine projects far over the work, or if there are very high machines, dense shadows may be thrown when the units are too widely spaced. If the walls and ceiling are light colored, then considerable diffuseness is introduced into the illumination, thus eliminating dense shadows. In cotton mills, working on white yarn and goods, the illumination on the under side of machines and harnesses is aided very materially by reflected light. Even if reflectors are used which send no light to the ceiling, the white cotton reflects so much light upwards that the ceiling always appears bright.

Some processes are very exacting and require minute inspection; others demand merely enough light to see all parts of the machine clearly. Where material is handled in bulk, a low illumination will suffice; but even this should be well distributed, and not glaring. In processes involving single threads—spinning or spooling, for example—moderate general illumination is sufficient. Where threads become grouped together, as in weaving and warping, and must be distinguished one from the other, a higher level of illumination is necessary.

It is well to keep the number of lamp sizes in a single plant at a minimum, as this insures the correct renewal of lamps and the carrying of the smallest possible stock. Therefore, on a single floor, it is often wise to plan the lamp size for the department with the highest requirements, and use this size of lamp all over that floor. The spacing in the other less exacting departments may, if so desired, be increased to compensate for the higher wattage.

Reflectors.

To insure effective illumination, lamps must be equipped with suitable reflectors. A proper reflector accomplishes two important things—first, it controls the light; and, second, it protects the eye from the bright filament of the lamp.

The bare incandescent lamp throws light almost equally in all directions. To get the maximum benefit of this light, reflectors must be used to concentrate the light where it is needed.

The sizes of incandescent lamps used in industrial plants range from 100 watt upwards. This means that a very intense light comes from a small source. If a reflector is used, the contrast between the filament and the background is reduced; if an enclosing globe, the brightness per unit area. In either case, glare

General Recommendations.

Taking into consideration all the factors previously mentioned, it is apparent that one cannot lay down specific rules for the lighting of all mills. It is possible, however, to make certain general recommendations which may be modified to suit local requirements.

The next few paragraphs give for each operation in the cotton and the woolen mill the amount of light needed, and also the proper spacing of units when localized lighting is preferred to general lighting. The materials handled in woolen mills are usually darker in color and the fibers more transparent than those in cotton mills. More accurate workmanship is generally required in the woolen mills, for the value of the product is higher. Consequently, for the same operation it is necessary to provide somewhat higher illumination than in the cotton mill.

A general lighting system providing an illumination of about 4 or 5

PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights
A former member of the Examining
Corps in the United States Patent
Office. Convenient for personal inter-
views.

PAUL B. EATON
Registered Patent Attorney
Offices:

406 Independence Building
Charlotte, N. C. Phone Hem. 2173
and
903 Grant Place N. W.
Washington, D. C.



STANDARD MACHINE BOLTS

Ask Your
Supply Dealer for Them
We Specialize in All Kinds of
Bolts and Nuts
For
Textile Machinery
Standard Nut & Bolt Co.
Valley Falls, R. I.



NO MORE YARNS ABOUT YARNS

Slight variations in yarn are magnified in labor costs. Give your mill employees a known factor to work with and speed of handling becomes a matter of routine. Do your experimenting on the testing machine—not in the mill.

HENRY L. SCOTT CO. PROVIDENCE, R. I.



The
Best
Made

Even widths, perfect sel-
vedges, straight edges, made
of long staple; uniform
weaving. Lambeth Spinning
and Twister Tapes can save
you money. Ask for prices
and samples.

Lambeth Rope Corporation,
Charlotte, N. C.

Cotton Crop of the United States 1927-1928

(Continued from Page 14)

Southern Spindles Consuming Foreign Cotton

	In operation
Alabama	2,745
Georgia	36,170
North Carolina	82,800
South Carolina	41,316
Tennessee	2,002
	165,033

Total in operation 165,033 spindles against last year 139,806.

Cotton Spindles in the South

	Total	In operation	New not Completed†
	††Old	New	Idle
Alabama	1,778,028	1,644,548	6,144
Arkansas	59,326	36,576	10,000
Georgia	3,062,409	3,031,173	4,000
Kentucky	84,330	82,050	16,188
Louisiana	100,764	100,764
Mississippi	176,752	175,552	1,200
Missouri	31,364	28,864	2,500
North Carolina	6,109,298	6,044,970	57,363
South Carolina	5,474,802	5,408,870	4,732
Tennessee	603,762	587,898	7,732
Texas	318,364	259,796	8,016
Oklahoma	30,912	30,912
Virginia	722,616	686,260	26,356
TOTAL (a)	18,552,727	18,118,233	11,732
Last year	18,260,775	17,736,531	55,454
Year before	17,909,026	17,444,448	49,676

†Includes spindles being added to old mills as well as those in new concerns.

††Including spindles added to old mills less spindles thrown out during the year and new not complete mills of last year which started operations this season.

(a) Exclusive of 165,033 spindles using foreign cotton, say, 2,745 in Alabama, 36,170 in Georgia, 82,800 in North Carolina 41,316 in South Carolina, 2,002 in Tennessee.

Cotton Crop of 14,291,000 Bales

(Continued from Page 12)

	Acres in cultivation on July 1, 1928	Estimated acreages remaining to be picked after deduct'g average abandonment
Virginia	84,000	82,000
North Carolina	1,871,000	1,841,000
South Carolina	2,577,000	2,518,000
Georgia	3,956,000	3,814,000
Florida	100,000	94,000
Missouri	390,000	370,000
Tennessee	1,133,000	1,106,000
Alabama	3,471,000	3,409,000
Mississippi	3,783,000	3,677,000
Louisiana	1,886,000	1,820,000
Texas	18,366,000	17,595,000
Oklahoma	4,899,000	4,561,000
Arkansas	3,613,000	3,526,000
New Mexico	114,000	99,000
Arizona	200,000	195,000
California	223,000	218,000
All Others	29,000	28,000
United States	44,695,000	44,953,000
Lower California	160,000	160,000

Says Rayon Helps Silk

"Rayon has by no means hurt the sales of silk," said H. R. Mallinson, president of H. R. Mallinson & Co., New York, one of America's foremost silk houses, in a recent interview.

"This past year," said Mr. Mallinson, "the consumption of worm silk has been heavier than at any time in its history. The production of rayon has increased over 1,000 per cent.

"Rayon has given to the textile industry a new fiber to blend with silk, wool, linen and cotton in the creation of original ideas in weaves, colorings and designs. Its luster and other qualities inherent in its scientific construction make it possible for the creative manufacturer to produce fabrics of beauty, individuality and sophistication. And at a price which carries universal appeal.

"In my opinion," he said, "the rayon industry is in its infancy. The possibilities for development and

Superior quality textiles
can only result from care-
ful treatment and the use
of the correct supplies.

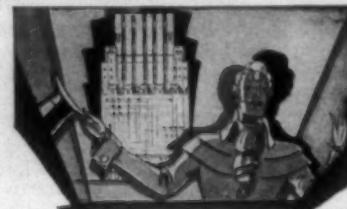
WYANDOTTE TEXTILE ALKALIES

are special purpose alka-
lies designed to give supe-
rior results in mill opera-
tion.

Ask your supply man
for "WYANDOTTE"



The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mfrs.
Wyandotte, Michigan



New York's Newest Hotel

The Piccadilly

227 West 45th Street
At B'way—New York

Adjacent to Every
Activity

600 Bright Sunlit Rooms
Each with Bath, Electric
Fan, Ice Water

Single Room & Bath \$3.00

Double Room & Bath \$4.50

Exceptional Restaurant
and Luncheonette

Wire at our Expense for
Reservations

F. D. Sofield, Mgr. Dir.

MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN

Through The

Bulletin Want Department

Read in more than 95% of the
Southern Textile Mills

Rate: \$1.50 per inch per insertion



TRAVELERS select the Great Northern for its wonderful location in Chicago's "loop". They return because the large, comfortable rooms, homelike environment, attentive service, excellent food and moderate charges make it an ideal hotel.

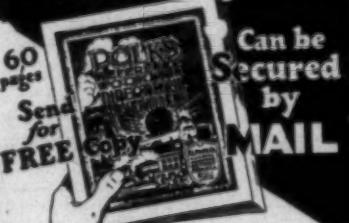
400 Newly Furnished Rooms \$2.50 a day and up—Sample Rooms \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00.

New Garage One-half Block

Dearborn St. from Jackson to Quincy

Walter Craighead, Mgr.

Orders-Inquiries



POLK'S REFERENCE Book and Mailing List Catalog

Gives counts and prices on over 8,000 different lines of business. No matter what your business, in this book you will find the number of your prospective customers listed.

Valuable information is also given as to how you can use the mails to secure orders and inquiries for your products or services.

Write for Your FREE Copy
R. L. POLK & CO., Detroit, Mich.
Largest City Directory Publishers in the World
Mailing List Compilers—Business Statistics
Producers of Direct Mail Advertising

Becky Ann's Books

Interesting Stories of
Cotton Mill Life

"A Man Without a Friend"

"Only a Factory Boy"

"Hearts of Gold"

"The Better Way"

"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price \$1.00 Each

Order from

CLARK PUBLISHING CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

progress, not only in its manufacture but in its merchandising and publicity are practically unlimited. It is just about in the stage of the automobile 25 years ago. If it continues to make the tremendous strides it has since its introduction in this country, it will arrive in a far shorter period at a similar enviable pinnacle of success.

"Rayon beautifies all fabrics. The results of its adaption in the upholstery field has been especially marked. By utilizing rayon, the manufacturers have been able to produce fabrics of a most unusual character and beauty and at a price almost unheard of in the past."

Lockwood, Greene & Co. Sells Engineering Division

The first step in the contemplated reorganization of the finances and operations of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., is the proposal to sell the engineering division, which includes the engineering, architectural and appraisal business, to a proposed new company, Lockwood Green Engineers, Inc.

The business, good-will, and assets of the engineering division are to be exchanged for approximately 6750 shares of no-par value of cumulative 7 per cent preferred stock, entitled in liquidation to, and redeemable at, \$105 a share and to have a sinking fund.

The proposed new Massachusetts corporation is to be formed by Albert L. Scott, Chester S. Allen, and others who are now, or were formerly, officers, directors, stockholders, or otherwise associated with Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., and to whom will be issued for a nominal consideration the entire no-par value common of the new company.

This offer has resulted from consultation and negotiations with bank creditors and bankers of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., and is approved by them as a desirable method whereby the present value of the business of the engineering division of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., can be preserved and ultimately worked out for the benefit of its creditors. Directors of Lockwood, Greene have already approved of the plan and recommend its acceptance by stockholders.

It is considered likely by bankers familiar with the affairs of Lockwood, Greene & Co. that, following this meeting of shareholders on August 3, further steps in a program of reorganization will evolve, inasmuch as the banking agreement made two years ago which guarantees the interest on the 7 per cent collateral trust notes of 1933 terminates September 4.

Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., was incorporated in 1922 as the successor to Lockwood, Greene & Co., incorporated in 1901 and itself successor to the original business started in 1832. It is capitalized for \$3,944,000 collateral trust 7 per cent notes, due 1933, \$5,391,100 7 per cent preferred, 10,118 shares of class "B" stock, and 17,400 shares of no-par common stock.

HOTEL IMPERIAL

Broadway at Thirty-second Street

New York City

Radial Center of All Transportation Lines

*Within Walking Distance of
Everything Running*

RATES

One Person

Rooms Without Bath	\$2.00 up
Rooms With Bath	2.50 up
Two Persons	
Rooms Without Bath	\$3.50 up
Rooms With Bath	4.00 up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath	6.00 up

Your Valued Patronage Solicited

SLIP-NOT

BETTER LEATHER BELTING

MADE ONLY IN

ONE QUALITY

FOR
WEAVING
and
BLEACHING



FOR
SPINNING
and
CARDING

Manufactured by

SLIP-NOT BELTING CORP.

KINGSPORT, TENN.

Distributed by

PIEDMONT SUPPLY COMPANY
Greenville, S. C.

SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.

79-83 Leonard Street
New York

99 Chauncy St., Boston

223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Leslie, Evans & Company 39-41 Thomas St.

Selling Agents for Southern Mills
Sheetings, Print Cloth, Drills, Twills, Ducks

W. H. Langley & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
320 Broadway, New York City

Sole Selling Agents for
Langley Mills, Seminole Mills, Aiken Mills, Anderson Cotton Mills,
Strickland Cotton Mills, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Poulan Cotton Mills

WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828
43 and 45 Worth Street, New York

Selling Agents For
Southern Cotton Mills

Baltimore	Philadelphia	Boston	St. Joseph
St. Louis	San Francisco	Chicago	Shanghai (China)
St. Paul	Cincinnati		Minneapolis

Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston	66 Worth St., New York	
Philadelphia	St. Louis	Dallas
Atlanta	New Orleans	San Francisco

Amory, Browne & Co.

Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products

BOSTON, 48 Franklin St. 62 Worth St., NEW YORK
Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

REEVES BROTHERS, INC.

55 Leonard St., New York

Philadelphia Office: Drexel Building New England Office: Pawtucket, R. I.
Selling Agents for
GREY COTTON GOODS

CARDED YARNS

COMBED YARNS

Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods trading was generally light during the week. Just before the government crop report, print cloths had declined a quarter cent a yard, but quickly recovered after the report. The wide fluctuations in cotton during the latter half of the week kept the price situation confused and business was confined to scattered sales.

Sales of sheetings were small and made mostly to bag manufacturers. Some additional business was noted on wide cloths for the automobile trades and a small amount of new business was done on tire fabrics. Sales of wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases were usually confined to small lots.

The best print cloth interest was in the 64x60, 5.35 yard at 7½ cents. Good business was reported for August-September at this figure; and there were reports also that one-half had been paid for October-November. In 68x72, 4.75 yard, there had been business at 8½ cents, with reports that bids of one-half had been declined. Spots were wanted at five-eighths, but were found scarce for quick delivery.

Good trading in 60x48, 6.25 yard at 6½ cents was reported. There were reports of a number of bids of one-half, on this style, and it was understood these bids were being declined.

The reaction following the slump in cotton was also reflected in sheetings, carded broadcloths and other coarse yarn fabrics. Sales of a dozen sheeting numbers were made, the goods, as in print cloths, being moved for August and September, although not in volume. Price were generally ½¢ off. Sales were as follows: 36-inch 3.25 yard, 10¢; 36-inch 3.50-yard, 10½¢; 36-inch 4.25-yard, 8½¢; 36-inch 4.70-yard, 7½¢; 36-inch 5-yard, 7¢; 36-inch 6.15-yard, 5½¢; 40-inch 2.85-yard, 11½¢; 40-inch 3.15-yard, 12½¢ and 12¾¢; 40-inch 4.25-yard, 8¢; 40-inch 5-yard, 7½¢, and 40-inch 5.50-yard, 7¢.

A fair amount of business was done in combed lawns in an otherwise quiet market for fine and fancy cloth. In other fabrics few sales of consequence were made, prices holding firm at recent levels and few buyers being interested due to the falling off in cotton. There was fairly extensive inquiry, especially in celanese voiles, broadcloths and

some shirtings, but in few if any cases were sizable orders placed.

Sales of 80x60 combed broadcloths were reported at 8½ cents; some centers were holding for three-quarters, spot and nearby. On 90x60 carded, the last heard had been 10½ to one-quarter; 10% to three-quarters the last on 100x60. Some 112x60 carded reported sold in first hands at 12 cents.

A sharp break in the cotton market following the Government report squelched a fair demand for goods which sprung up early in the week in Fall River. Interest in goods quickly waned following the report, and while the sales will probably reach 40,000 pieces, the disposal of a large jag of distressed cloth aids materially in reaching the aggregate. The cleaning out of one mill's stock on a concession basis in the New York market is freely discussed here, but prices have held firm and unchanged from the list before the break in cotton. The distressed goods were off color and the concessions were as usual, from a quarter to a half under the market.

Figures of production, stocks, sales, etc., for August convinced merchants in cotton goods lines that further curtailment of the output is imperative in order to insure a restoration of profit margins and to encourage stability in distributing markets. It was shown that while production declined 22.9 per cent in July, sales were only 84.5 per cent of the restricted output, while shipments did not quite equal the production. Stocks continued to increase and unfilled orders decreased. The poor relations of supply to demand at the inception of a new cotton season are so powerful, merchants state, that the only workable means of readjustment is to cut down the output until buyers can have more confidence in the price situation.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	6
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	11
Dress ginghams	12½-15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd	12
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd., 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, stand	13
Tickings, 8-oz.	22 a23½
Denims	19

Constructive Selling Agents

for
Southern Cotton Mills

J. P STEVENS & CO., Inc.

23 Thomas Street
New York City

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market showed no signs of a revival in trading. The wide fluctuations in cotton prices after the government report kept the market confused and buyers were content to hold off. Sales were small and in practically all cases covered small lots for future delivery. Prices stiffened immediately after the report on Wednesday, but the cotton decline in the next several days made for such irregularity in prices that it was difficult to get an accurate idea of quotations. Spinners are making a strong effort to improve their manufacturing margin by holding prices after cotton decline. As yet, however, buyers do not care to trade except for their immediate needs. The weakness of the market is apparently more due to lack of buying support than to the fluctuations of cotton. It was hoped here that the crop report would clear away much of the uncertainty evident in recent weeks, but the sharp decline last week is reflected in the present attitude of buyers, many of whom are frankly certain that they can buy cheaper yarns later.

On the other hand, the spinners are continuing to curtail production sharply and have kept prices from sliding down the full extent of the cotton drop. They state that it is useless to cut prices now in the face of the market market, which is apparently far from stabilization. In addition, they point out that wherever concessions have been named, buyers have not responded to lower prices.

Fresh interest in the Flint merger was aroused during the week by reports that the consolidation had been completed and that definite announcement of the merger would be forthcoming in a few days. So far, no such announcement has been made and the indefinite status of the merger continues as one of the reasons for unsatisfactory conditions in carded yarns.

Southern Single Skeins.

4-8s	33
10s	33 1/2
14s	34
16s	34 1/2
20s	36
24s	37
26s	38
30s	39
40s	40
48s	41

Southern Two-ply Skeins.

4s-8s	33
10s	33 1/2
12s	34
14s	35
16s	35 1/2
20s	36
24s	37
26s	38
30s	39
40s	40
48s	41

30s 41
40s 48 1/2
50s 58

Southern Single Warps

4s-8s	34
10s	34 1/2
12s	34 1/2
14s	35
16s	35 1/2
20s	36
24s	37
26s	38
30s	39
40s	40
48s	41

Southern Two-ply Warps

8s	33 1/2
10s	34
12s	35
14s	35 1/2
16s	36
20s	36 1/2
24s	38 1/2
26s	39
30s	40
40s	41

Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler.

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarns.

8s	32
10s	32 1/2
12s	33
14s	33 1/2
16s	34
18s	34 1/2
20s	35
22s	35 1/2
24s	37
26s	38
30s	40
40s	42
48s	44
50s	45
60s	46
70s	47
80s	48

Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns

8-12s	46
20s	48
30s	53
36s	54
38s	56
40s	57
50s	60
60s	66
70s	76
80s	87

Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones.

10s	42
12s	42 1/2
14s	43
16s	43 1/2
22s	46
24s	47 1/2
26s	49
28s	50
38s	55
40s	56
50s	62
60s	67
70s	80

Two-ply Mercerized Yarn.

20s	61
26s	63
40s	69
30s	64
50s	76
60s	85
70s	97
80s	108
90s	152
100s	182

Colored goods sales were small. Towels were bought only for nearby delivery. An increase in flannels wanted for fall trade was reported. Small order sales made up the bulk of trading in draperies, bedspreads and curtain materials. Moderate sales of printed percales and wash goods were made.

Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device, three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup



Send for samples to

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.
Bristol, R. I.

CATLIN YARN COMPANY

NEW YORK

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

CHICAGO

Commission Merchants

Cotton Yarn

SOUTHERN OFFICE:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



RIDLEY WATTS & Co.

Commission

Merchants

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

BOSTON

BALTIMORE

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

ST. LOUIS



HARRIS

OILS
AND
GREASES

Cut Down Operating Costs

—by using the best oil.

HARRIS OILS are always uniformly high in quality, and are correct for the specific purposes for which they are intended.

It is a proven fact that operating costs can be lowered by the LUBRICATION ECONOMY that results from using high quality oils like HARRIS.

Harris Oils are made to meet every lubricating requirement. Full information will be sent on request.

A. W. HARRIS OIL CO.

326 South Water St.

Providence, R. I.

Want Department

Opportunity For a Real Salesman

A concern well known to Southern textile trade has opening for salesman in South Carolina and Georgia, who thoroughly understands the application of warp dressing, sulphonates, oils, penetrants, etc. Man preferred who is now employed and making good but who is looking for a larger opportunity to prove his real merit. None but experienced salesmen will be considered. Address J. M. S. care Southern Textile Bulletin. Replies will be kept in strict confidence. (Our own organization has been advised of this advertisement.)

Overseer Weaving Available
Many years experience as overseer on broadcloths, sateens, print cloths, etc. Age 43, married, large family. Sober, reliable, good manager of help. Address "Weaving," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale
Several thousand used Spools, 4x5½, 4x5, 1½" barrel, 2 pins each head. We will send prices and samples on request. Lowell Shuttle Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sullivan Hardware Co.
Anderson, S. C.
Mill Supplies
All Orders Given Prompt and Careful Attention

For Sale
Complete plant for manufacturing sizing compounds. Address "CG," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Moreland Size, Inc.

"The Warps Best Friend"

Moreland Sizing Company

Established 1908
Office: 206 Andrews Low Bldg.

Spartanburg, S. C.

S. C. THOMAS & J. T. MORELAND, Owners

WANTED

To Sell—?
To Buy—?
To Exchange—?
Employment—?
Help—?

"Want Ads" in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

RESULTS

Rates: \$1.50 per inch per insertion

SHIPPING CONTAINERS
WOOD WIREBOUND CORRUGATED

LeaK-proof
LeaKraft
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

CORRUGATED BOXES

DAVID M. LEA & COMPANY, INC.

Established 1869
Richmond, Va.

Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs
Rice Dobby Chain Company
Millbury :: :: :: :: Mass.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO. BOSTON

Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta, Ga.
Frederick Jackson Jesse W. Stribling
I. E. Wynne

Factory Office, Providence, R. I.



"Where Quality Counts"
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, President AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer
WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.
"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT," Use the
UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against
Interruptions and Delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—
Use OUR SPECIALY TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.
FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFFSET"
Patent No. 1,636,992.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Long experience and the best of references. No. 5474.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or spooling, warping, winding and twisting. Also overhaul spinning room machinery. No. 5475.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5476.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving. I. C. S. graduate of fancy weaving. 4 years as overseer. Married. Age 35. Go anywhere in Southern States. Best references. No. 5477.

WANT position as overseer weaving or as carding or spinning. Want a position with a future. Can handle any department. No. 5478.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or as spooling, warping and winding. 15 years overseer. Temperate and good manager of help. A hustler for quality and quantity. Would consider position as second hand in large mill. No. 5479.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 45; 28 years experience in weave room; 15 years as overseer; now employed. No. 5480.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Age 37. Married. References. No. 5481.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Go anywhere immediately. Best references. No. 5482.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both in small mill. 23 years experience on white and colored. Married, sober, and have good references. No. 5483.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, overseer spinning or overseer cloth room. 15 years mill experience, including 5 years general office work. Began in the opening room and worked through every department under one of the best mill agents in the South. Age 30, married and best references from present employers. No. 5484.

WANT position as second hand on Universal winders, and warping; some experience in spooling. Know yarns up to 120, cotton and silk. Would like to get with good processing company. No. 5485.

WANT position as book-keeper or general office clerk. Six years experience in book-keeping, stenography, making payrolls, etc. Married, age 24, will go anywhere immediately. Best references. No. 5486.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years clean record. Age 40. Married; strictly temperate; references, all employers. No. 5487.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced, and well qualified. Best of references. No. 5488.

WANT position as manager, general superintendent or superintendent. Understand all processes of manufacturing from raw cotton to finished goods. Best references—all past employers. No. 5490.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Understand the Bedeaux system, low cost and good production. References. No. 5491.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, well qualified and will go anywhere. No. 5492.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. 23 years mills experience and can give good satisfaction. No. 5493.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 17 years on present job. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5494.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, twisting, winding; 8 years experience, age 41; good manager of help; can figure any change in spinning room; will take day or night work. References. No. 5495.

WANT position as overseer carding. Long experience and best of references. No. 5496.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or drill. Now taking course in fancies. Age 41. Eight years experience as second hand and overseer. Married, two other workers in family. Member Baptist church. Best references. No. 5497.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Nineteen years experience on plain, colored and fancies. Good references. No. 5498.

WANT position as roll coverer and belt man. 18 years experience; age 38; married; best of references. Can handle any size job. No. 5499.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder and spinner; plain or fancy, Jacquard and Dobby weaves of all kinds. No. 5500.

WANT position as overseer spinning; would take position as second hand in large mill; also overhaul machinery. Age 34. Martel Mills officials will recommend me. No. 5501.

WANT position as dyer, bleacher, chemist, on cotton goods. 21 years experience on ginghams, awning and ticking; can dye sulphur vat, mineral and vegetable. Age 42. Best of references. No. 5502.

WANT position as overseer weaving, carding or spinning; well experienced and best of references. No. 5503.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant to superintendent, or carding and spinning. Qualified, experienced, reliable. No. 5504.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 20 years experience; will be at liberty after August 25th. No. 5505. overseer large department, — either

WANT position as superintendent or as carding, spinning, weaving or cloth room. Would accept position of traveling salesman of mill supplies. No. 5506.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in spinning; age 34; I. C. S. graduate; will go anywhere. No. 5507.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designer, or as stenographer and cost accountant. Experienced dobby designer, and fancy weaver; well educated and want position where there is a chance of advancement. No. 5508.

WANT position as overseer weaving or as second hand in large mill. Age 37. One year on fancy weaves, six years overseer cloth room. I. C. S. graduate. Will go anywhere. No. 5509.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or spooling, twisting, warping and beaming. Prefer carding and spinning, and would like to go to Okla. or Ark. No. 5511.

WANT position as superintendent of a yarn mill; eight years on present position as superintendent. Good record and best references. No. 5512.

AKRON Leather Belting

Most Economical

Once Tried
Always Specified

The Akron Belting Company
Akron, Ohio



Greatly Reduced Fares

IT COSTS LESS

TRAVEL BY TRAIN

THE SAFEST
THE MOST COMFORTABLE
THE MOST RELIABLE

Tickets sold daily	
Round trip tickets, between stations distance 150 miles or less	Limit 1 day from date sale. One and a third (1 and 1/3) fare for round trip only 2.40 a mile
Round trip tickets, between stations distance 150 miles or less	Limit 5 days from date sale. One and a half (1 and 1/2) fare for round trip only 2.70 a mile

GOOD IN PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS

Newest and most economical ticket ever offered	
The 10-trip ticket	Limit 6 months. Good for individual purchaser and between stations distance 200 miles or less.
The 20-trip ticket	The 10-trip ticket : : : : : 2.40
The 30-trip ticket	The 20-trip ticket : : : : : 2.40 The 30-trip ticket : : : : : 2.80

GOOD IN COACHES ONLY

For further information see any Southern Railway System Ticket Agent or WRITE

E. N. AIKEN, General Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Landscape Service

Landscape Architects, engineers and tree surgeons. Mill Villages planned and laid out. Large and small estates, home grounds, parks, cemeteries and playgrounds laid out and graded, sown to grass or sodded and landscaped. Shade trees, evergreens, blooming shrubs and other ornamental plants furnished and planted. Thorough tree survey practiced. All our work is guaranteed. We come to you at any place.

Southern Landscape Service

1411 Independence Bldg.

Charlotte, N. C.

Phone Hemlock 6477

Thursday, August 16, 1928.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

Accountants—
Rhyme, Moore & Thies

Air Conditioners—
American Moistening Co.
The Bahnson Co.
Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.

Architects and Mill Engineers—
Sirrine, J. E. & Co.

Ash Handling Equipment—
Link-Belt Co.

Automatic Feeds for Cotton—
H & B American Machine Company.
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.

Saco-Lowell Shops

Whitlin Machine Works.

Automatic Spoolers—
Barber-Colman Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.

Automatic Stop Motion—
Eclipse Textile Devices Co., Inc.

Automatic Yarn Cleaner—
Eclipse Textile Devices Co., Inc.

Ball Bearings—
Charles Bond Company.
Fafnir Bearing Co.
S K F Industries, Inc.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.

Balers—
Dunning & Boschart Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.

Baling Presses—
Dunning & Boschart Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.

Ballizing Machines—
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.

Baskets—
Charles Bond Company
W. T. Lane & Bros.

Seaming and Warping Machinery—
Barber-Colman Co.
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Beam Heads—
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Beams (All Steel)—
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Beams, Warper—
Washburn

Bearings (Ball)—
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
S K F Industries, Inc.
Steel Heddle Mfg Co.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.

Bearings (Roller)—
Charles Bond Company
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
S K F Industries.
Timken Roller Bearing Co.

Bearing, Shaft—
Timken Roller Bearing Co.

Bearings, Textile Machinery—
Timken Roller Bearing Co.

Bearings (Tapered Roller)—
Timken Roller Bearing Co.

Bearings (Thrust)—
Timken Roller Bearing Co.

Belt Conveyors—
Link-Belt Co.

Belt Tighteners—
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Co.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.

Belting—
The Akron Belting Co.
Charles Bond Company
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Fabreka Belting Co.
Gaston Belting Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
Greenville Belting Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Slip-Not Belting Corp.
Ton-Tex Corporation

Belt Cement—
Charles Bond Company
Graton & Knight Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.

Belt Contactors—
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.

Belt Dressing—
Charles Bond Company
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Graton & Knight Co.

Belt Lacing—
E. F. Houghton & Co.

Belt Wax—
E. C. Atkins & Co.
Charles Bond Company
Graton & Knight Co.

Belting (Link)—
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.

Belting (Round Cord)—
E. F. Houghton & Co.

Bicarbonate of Soda—
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

Bleacheries—
Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co.
Bleaching Chemical—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.

Bosson & Lane

Boswell Chemical Co.

Bonneborn Sons, Inc.

Chas. H. Stone

Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Bobbins and Spools—
American Bobbin Co.
David Brown Co.
Courtney, Dana S. Co.
Draper Corporation.
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.
Lowell Shuttle Co.
Walter L. Parker Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

Bolts and Nuts—
Standard Nut & Bolt Co.

Boxes (Corrugated)—
David M. Lea & Co., Inc.

Box Shooks—
David M. Lea & Co., Inc.
Wiltz Veneer Co.

Boxes (Wirebound)—
David M. Lea & Co., Inc.

Blowers and Blower Systems—
Carrier Engineering Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.

Brushes—
Atlanta Brush Co.
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Gaston Brush Co.

Brushing Machine—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Bobbin Stripper—
Terrell Machine Co.

Bushings (Bronze)—
Moccasin Bushing Co.

Bunch Builders—
Draper Corporation.
H & B American Machine Company.

Calenders—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Calender Roll Grinders—
B. S. Roy & Son Co.

Canvas and Leather Lug Straps—
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.

Canvas and Leather Loom Pickers—
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.

Canvas and Leather Loom Strapping—
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.

Counters—
Veedor-Root, Inc.

Dobby Cords—
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.

Cards—
Saco-Lowell Shops
H & B American Machine Company.
Whitlin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Card Cleaners—
The Belger Co.

Card Clothing—
Ashworth Bros.
Charlotte Mfg. Co.
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

Card Grinding Machinery—
Dronsfeld Bros.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.

H & B American Machine Company.

Roy, B. S. & Son

Saco-Lowell Shops

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

Stafford Co., The

Terrell Machine Co.

Tolhurst Machine Works

Universal Winding Co.

Whitlin Machine Works

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

Cotton Cleaners—
The Belger Co.

Cotton Openers and Lappers—
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Whitlin Machine Works

Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Cotton Softeners—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.

Bossom & Lane

Hart Products Corp.

E. F. Houghton & Co.

Oakite Products, Inc.

Seydel-Woolley Co.

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.

Chas. H. Stone

Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Cotton Stock Drying Machines—
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.

Cotton Waste Machinery—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitlin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Couplings (Flexible)—
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.

Couplings (Shaft)—
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Co.

Morse Chain Co.

Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.

Check Straps—
E. F. Houghton & Co.

Chemicals—
American Aniline & Extract Co.
Chemical and Dye Corp.
E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.
J. B. Ford Co.
Hart Products Corp.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone
Jacques Wolf & Co.

Circular Cloth Cutting Knives—
E. C. Atkins & Co.

Cleaning Agents—
The Arabol Mfg. Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Oakite Products, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Cloth Folders—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.

Cloth Inspecting Machines—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.

Cloth Presses—
Dunning & Boschart Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.

Cloth Room Machinery—
Briggs-Shaftner Co.

Clutches (Friction)—
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Company.
Towle Finishing Machinery Co.

T. B. Wood's Sons Co.

Cloth Winders and Doublers—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Coal Handling Machinery—
Link-Belt Co.

Combs—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Combs (Beamers, Warpers, Slashers)—
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.

Commission Merchants—
J. P. Stevens
Cattin & Co.

The Farish Co.

Mauney Steel Co.

Watts, Ridley & Co.

Compressors (Air)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Condensers—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Conditioning Machines—
American Moistening Co.
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.

Cones (Paper)—
Sonoco Products Co.

Conveying Systems—
Link-Belt Co.

Cooler (Air)—
—See Humidifying Apparatus.

Cost Specialists—
Rhyme, Moore & Thies

Cotton—
Newburger Cotton Co.

Cotton Machinery—
Ashworth Bros.
Barber-Colman Co.
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Foster Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
Roy, B. S. & Son
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Stafford Co., The
Terrell Machine Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works
Universal Winding Co.
Whitlin Machine Works
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

Cotton Openers and Lappers—
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Whitlin Machine Works

Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Cotton Softeners—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.

D. & M. Co.

Hart Products Corp.

E. F. Houghton & Co.

Seydel Chemical Co.

Seydel-Woolley Co.

L. Sonneborn Sons Co.

Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Finishing Machinery—
—See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and
Finishing

Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.

Flat Wall Paint—
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

Fluted Rolls—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Whitlin Machine Works

Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Flyers—
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

Whitlin Machine Works

Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Frames—
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Friction Clutches—
—See Clutches

Friction Leathers—
E. F. Houghton & Co.

Garment Dyeing Machines—
Klauder Waldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

Garnett Roll Grinders—
B. S. Roy & Son Co.

Gearing (Silent Flexible)—
Link-Belt Co.

Gears—
Charles Bond Co.
Ferguson Gear Co.
Link-Belt Company

Grab Buckets—
Link-Belt Co.

Greases—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.

E. F. Houghton & Co.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co.

L. Sonneborn Sons Co.

Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Grease Cups—
Link-Belt Company

Gudgeon Rolls—
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.

Washburn

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
Grinding Wheels—
E. C. Atkins & Co.
Perkins, B. F. & Sons, Inc.
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Hand Knotters—
E. C. Atkins & Co.
Barber-Colman Co.
Hand Stripping Cards—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
Hangers (Ball and Socket)—
Charles Bond Co.
Link-Belt Company.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
Hangers (Shaft)—
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Company.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
Hardware Supplies—
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Harness Twine—
Garland Mfg. Co.
Harness and Frames—
—See Heddles and Frames
Harness Leathers—
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Heddles and Frames—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
J. H. Williams Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Hosiery Drying Forms—
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
J. H. Williams Co.
Hosiery Dyeing Machines—
Kaudler Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Humidifiers—
American Moistening Co.
Bahnson Co.
Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.
Hydro-Extractors—
Tolhurst Machine Co.
Hydrogen Peroxide—
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Hydrosulphites—
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Indigo Dyeing Machinery—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Kettles (Dye)—
Briggs-Shaffner Co.
Kettles (Mixing)—
Briggs-Shaffner Co.
Kettles (Starch)—
Briggs-Shaffner Co.
Knit Goods Finishing Machines—
Kaufmagraph Co.
Knitting Lubricants—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Knotters—
Barber-Colman Co.
Landscape Architect—
E. S. Draper
Southern Landscape Service.
Laundry Machinery—
Tolhurst Machine Works
Lease Rods—
Washburn
Leather Packings—
Charles Bond Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Leather Loom Pickers—
Charles Bond Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Leather Strapping—
Charles Bond Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Leather Straps—
Graton & Knight Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Liquid Chlorine—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Looms—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation.
Stafford Co., The
Loom Drop Wires—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation.
Greist Mfg. Co.
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Loom Harness—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Loom Pickers—
Charles Bond Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Loom Reeds—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Loom Supplies—
Charles Bond Co.

Draper Corporation.
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Lubricants—
Adam Cooks Sons, Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Inc.
Standard Oil Co.
The Texas Co.
Lug Straps—
Charles Bond Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Machinery Enamel—
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Mangies—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Markers—
Kaufmagraph Co.
Measuring and Folding Machines—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Mercerizing Machinery—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Metal Paint—
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Meters—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Mill Architects—
—See Architects.
Mill Lighting—
—See Electric Lighting.
Mill Starches—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Corn Products Refining Co.
Keever Starch Co.
Penick & Ford, Ltd.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Mill Supplies—
Charles Bond Co.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Greist Mfg. Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Mill Trucks—
W. T. Lane & Bros.
Mill White—
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Napper Clothing—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
Napper Roll Grinders—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
Non-Breakable Hack Saw Blades—
E. C. Atkins & Co.
Oils—
The Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
A. W. Harris Oil Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Standard Oil Co.
The Texas Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Oils (Rayon)—
Borne, Scrymser Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Opening Machinery—
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Overhaulers—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Overseaming and Overeding Machines—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Packing Cases (Wood)—
David M. Lea & Co., Inc.
Paints—
DuPont de Nemours Co., E. I.
The Glidden Co.
Tripod Paint Co.
Patents—
Paul B. Eaton
Picker Gears—
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
Pickers (Leather)—
Charles Bond Co.
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Pickers and Lappers—
H. & B. American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Picker Loops—
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
Picker Sticks—
Charles Bond Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Place Dyeing Machinery—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Pipe and Fittings—
Parks-Cramer Co.
Portable Elevators—
Link-Belt Co.
Pinboards—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Preparatory Machinery (Cotton)—
Draper Corporation.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Washburn
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Presses—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Dunning & Boschart Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Power Transmission Machinery—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Charles Bond Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Co.
Utamsey Chain Co., Inc.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
Porcelain Guides and Parts—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Printing Machinery—
Briggs-Shaffner Co.
Pulleys (Cast Iron)—
Charles Bond Co.
Link-Belt Company.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
Pumps (Boiler Feed; also Centrifugal)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Syndor Pump & Well Co.
Quillers—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Universal Winding Co.
Quill Cleaners—
Terrell Machine Co.
Quill Boards—
Washburn
Raw Stock Machines—
Kaudler Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rayon, Celanese, Artificial Silk—
American Ganzstoff Corp.
Celanese Corp. of America
Commercial Fibre Co.
Dupian Silk Corp.
E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.
The Viscose Co.
Receptacles—
Economy Baler Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
Reeds—
Charlotte Mfg. Co.
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Reels—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rings—
Draper Corporation.
H. & B. American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Ring Spinning Frames—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Whitin Machine Works
Ring Traveler—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
Victor Ring Traveler Co.
Roller Leather—
A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.
R. Newmann & Co.
Roller Machines—
Kaudler Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rolls—
American Bobbin Co.
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Company.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Whitin Machine Works
Woolen Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Rolls (Metal)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rolls (Rubber)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rolls (Wood)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Washburn
Roller Bearings—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Rope Drives—
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
Round Leather Harness Straps—
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
Roving Cans and Boxes—
Rogers Fibre Co.
Roving Machinery—
H. & B. American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Saddles—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.

Sanitary Equipment—
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
Sanitary Fountains—
—See Drinking Fountains.
Scouring Powders—
Arabol Mfg. Co., The
Bossom & Lane
Ford, J. B. Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Scrubbing and Cleaning Powders—
Oakite Products, Inc.
Sequicarbonate of Soda—
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Selling Agents (Cotton Goods)—
Amory, Browne & Co.
Curran & Barry
Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.
Iselin-Jefferson Co.
W. H. Langley & Co.
Leslie, Evans & Co.
Reeves Bros.
Wellington, Sears & Co.
Sewing Machines and Supplies—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Shafting, Hangers, Etc.—
—See Power Transmission Machinery
Shear Grinders—
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
Shell Rolls—
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Washburn
Shuttles—
David Brown Co.
Lowell Shuttle Co.
Draper Corporation.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
J. H. Williams Co., The
Silent Chain Drives—
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Ramsey Chain Co.
Silver Steel Hack Saw Blades—
E. C. Atkins & Co.
Singeing Machinery—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Sizing Machines—
Charles B. Johnson
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Sizing Starches, Gums—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Haberland Mfg. Co.
Hart Products Corp.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Sizing Compounds—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Bossom & Lane
Corn Products Refining Co.
Drake Corp.
D. & M. Co.
Haberland Mfg. Co.
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
A. Kipstein & Co.
John P. Marston & Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Skein Machines—
Kaudler Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Skewers—
David Brown Co.
Courtney, Dana S. Co.
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Walter L. Parker Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Slashers—
Charles B. Johnson
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Slasher Combs—
Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Soaps—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Soda Ash—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
J. B. Ford Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Sodium Perborate—
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Sodium Peroxide—
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Softeners—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Chas. H. Stone
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

E. F. Houghton & Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Softener (Oil)—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Spindles—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H & B American Machine Company
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works
Spindle Repairers—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H & B American Machine Company
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Spinning Frame Saddles—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Spinning Frame Top Rolls (Wood)—
Washburn
Spinning Rings—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H & B American Machine Company
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Spinning Tapes—
American Textile Banding Co.
Barber Mfg. Co.
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.
Lambeth Rose Corp.
Spoons—
David Brown Co.
Courtney, Dana S. Co.
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.
Walter L. Parker Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Spoilers—
Draper Corporation.
High Speed Warpers—
Barber-Colman Co.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Spooler Tensions (Filling Wind)—
Foster Machine & Foundry Co.
Sprockets—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Link-Belt Company.
Sprockets, Silent Chain—
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Squeeze Rolls—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Starch—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Corn Products Refining Co.
Keever Starch Co.
Penick & Ford, Ltd.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Steel (Electric Furnace)—
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Steel (Open Hearth)—
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Steel (Special Analysis)—
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Stencil Machines—
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.
Stencil Papers—
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Stripper Cards—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.
Sulphur Dyeing Machines—
Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Tanks—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Tape—
Barber Mfg. Co.
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.
Lambeth Rope Corp.
Temperature Regulators, Pressure—
Taylor Instrument Cos.
Temples—
Draper Corporation.
Textile Apparatus (Fabric)—
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
Henry L. Scott & Co.
Textile Castings—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Textile Cost Engineers
Rhine, Moore & Thies
Textile Dryers—
American Moistening Co.

Textile Gums—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Textile Machinery Specialties—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Textile Soda—
J. B. Ford Co.
Matheson Alkaline Works
Thermometers—
Taylor Instrument Coa.
Thermostats—
Taylor Instrument Coa.
Top Rolls For Spinning Frames—
H & B American Machine Company
Saco-Lowell Shops
Washburn
Trademarking Machines—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Transfer Stamps—
Kaumagraph Co.
Transmission—
S K F Industries.
T. B. Woods Sons Co.
Transmission Belts—
Charles Bond Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Transmission Machinery—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Link-Belt Company.
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
T. B. Woods Sons Co.
Toilets—
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
Transmission Silent Chain—
Link-Belt Co.
Morae Chain Co.
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
Traveler Cups—
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Trucks (Mill)—
W. T. Lane & Bros.
Rogers Fibre Co.
Trucks for Pin Boards—
Washburn
Tubes (Paper)—
Sonoco Products Co.
Turbines (Steam)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Tubing (Seamless Steel)—
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Twister Rings—
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Twisting Machinery—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
H & B American Machine Company
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Varnishes—
The Glidden Co.
Ventilating Apparatus—
American Moistening Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
Warp Drawing Machines—
Barber-Colman Co.
Ventilating Fans—
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
Warpers—
Barber-Colman Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Warp Conditioners—
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Warp Dressing—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Bosson & Lane
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone
Warp Sizing—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Warp Stop Motion—
Draper Corporation.
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
Warp Tying Machinery—
Barber-Colman Co.
Warpers (Silk or Rayon)—
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Sipp Machine Co.
Washers (Fibre)—
Rogers Fibre Co.
Waste Reclaiming Machinery—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Waste Presses—
Economy Baler Co.
Water Controlling Apparatus—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Water Wheels—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Weighting Compounds—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane
General Dyestuff Corp.
Hart Products Corp.
Marston, Jno. P. Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Welding Apparatus (Electric Arc)—
Lincoln Electric Co.
Whizzers—
Telhurst Machine Works
Winders—
Abbott Machine Co.
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Foster Machine Co.
Universal Winding Co.
Winders (Skein)—
Foster Machine Co.
Sipp Machine Co.

Windows—
Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.
Yarn Conditioning Machines—
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.
Yardage Clocks—
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Yarn Tension Devices—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Yarn Presses—
Dunning & Boschart Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.
Yarns (Cotton)—
American Yarn and Processing Co.
Mauney Steel Co.
Yarns (Mercerized)—
American Yarn and Processing Co.
Mauney Steel Co.
Yarn Testing Machines—
Scott, Henry L. & Co.

ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF WASTE PRESS

ECONOMY BALER CO.,

Up-Stroke Hydraulic Performance, Electric Operated

Saves

First Cost
Pits
Floor Space
Labor
Operating Costs

Presses for Waste, Cloth, Yarn, etc.

Largest Line in U. S.

ANN ARBOR,
DEPT. T. B., MICH.



The more the Textile Industry learns about Sizol Service the better it appreciates its value in successful weaving.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY

Jersey City, N. J.

Dallas, Texas

W. H. Gibson

Griffin, Ga.

W. T. Osteen

Greenville, S. C.

W. W. Greer

**Do you want to
SAVE Labor,
Freight and Time
in DESIZING?**

Then USE
POLYZIME "P"

1. Because 1 lb. of Polyzime "P" equals 80 lbs. of liquid, reducing freight and storage space. 6 lbs. of Polyzime "P" does the work of a heavy barrel of liquid weighing about 600 lbs.

2. Because being a dry, clean power, it is stable indefinitely—always giving uniform results.

3. Because Polyzime "P" softens and spreads the motes, and stops spotty dyeing.

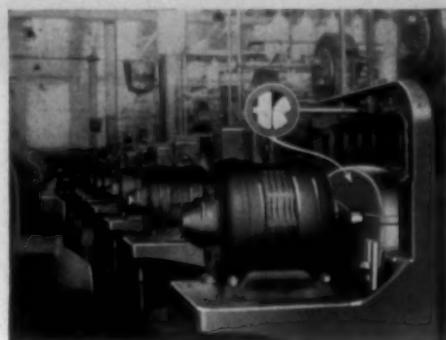
4. Because it will give the "feel" and evenness in dyeing you desire.

We invite your inquiries on different problems relating to the removal of any kind of sizing from your materials.

Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
OFFICE AND LABORATORIES
CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK OFFICE
120 BROADWAY
Sole Agents for U. S. A.:
CHAS. S. TANNER CO.
Providence, Rhode Island
Southern Representative:
CHAS. H. STONE
Charlotte, North Carolina
Great Britain and Ireland:
BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORP., LTD.
Manchester, England



Even longer chain life



A group of individual Morse Silent Chain Textile Drives from motors to spinning frames in prominent southern cotton mill.

The improved Morse Silent Chain Drivé for textile machinery, type No. 55, now provides even longer chain life. The contour of the famous Morse Rocker Joint has been changed slightly to give a more nearly round hole for the

pins. This means less wear and hence longer life.

A Morse Transmission Engineer at the nearest office will give you complete details about the new type No. 55 Morse Chain.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y., U. S. A.

Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
Buffalo N. Y.
Boston, Mass.
Chicago, Ill.
Charlotte, N. C.

Cleveland, Ohio
Denver, Col.
Detroit, Mich.
Louisville, Ky.
Minneapolis, Minn.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.

Omaha, Neb.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
San Francisco, Cal.
St. Louis, Mo.
Toronto, 2, Ont., Can.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.

© 2761

MORSE SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



All Styles of

Heddle Frames

for every purpose

Made of best quality selected wood, air-dried—with stronger ends. More efficient and steadier production for you.

Shuttles and Heddles, too!

The J. H. Williams Co.

MILLBURY, MASS.

GEORGE F. BAHAN, Southern Representative
Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.



LANE
Patent Steel Frame
Canvas Mill Baskets

Have established an enviable reputation among mill men for economy and uniformly satisfactory service.

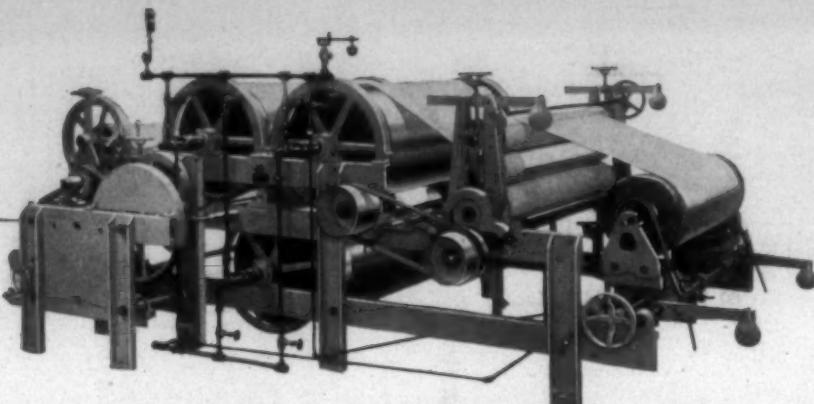
Made oblong, square or round, with or without taper. Some are perforated for steaming, others mounted on sturdy thread-guard casters. All are perfectly smooth inside.

W. T. Lane & Brothers

Originators and Manufacturers of
Canvas Baskets for 25 years

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE JOHNSON WARP-SIZING MACHINE



PATENTED WARP-SIZING MACHINE NO. 81

Successfully used and recommended by the leading producers of yarns and the largest manufacturers of RAYON, CELANESE, SILK and MIXED fabrics, in the United States and foreign countries.

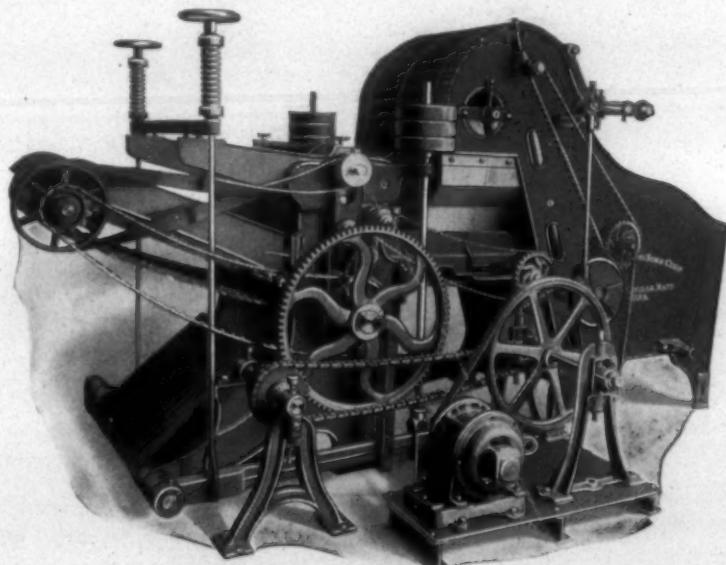
Will size warps with the fewest as well as with the greatest possible number of ends. Excellent for rayon stripes in cottons.

CHARLES B. JOHNSON ∴ 10 Ramapo Ave. ∴ Paterson, N. J.

British Representative
TEXTILE ACCESSORIES, LIMITED
Manchester, England

Send for Descriptive Circular

Southern Representative
G. G. SLAUGHTER
Charlotte, North Carolina, U. S. A.



Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP, Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

Cold Rolled Steel Bars Round's—Square's—Flat's

The largest stock in the Carolinas, on hand in our warehouse for immediate delivery. Call on us for steel.

Service

Barry Steel Split Pulleys

Large Stock—Immediate Service

Pioneer Pressed Steel Hangers

And Bearings—Safety Set Collars—Compression Couplings

Fafnir Ball Bearings

for All Installations. Try Our Service

BRIGGS-SHAFFNER COMPANY

Winston-Salem, N. C.

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 16, 1928.

News of the Mill Villages

BANNING, GA.

We are going again after a week's rest, and are running day and night, with plenty of help and hot weather.

Mr. Joe Lee Helms has been promoted to night second hand in carding. He is also our village deputy sheriff, but is seldom needed in this official capacity.

Mr. Roy Sosebee spent the weekend at Douglasville, with his parents.

Some of our boys have been fishing during vacation and had pretty fair luck catching the "cats."

Our boys defeated Whitesburg ball club last Friday, August 3rd, but dropped Saturday's game to Sargent, 16 to 4. Our girls must have taken colds Friday for they didn't yell much for Saturday's game. Come on girls, win or lose—be good sports.

Aunt Becky, I will send you my picture soon.

UNCLE ZEB.

(Be sure to send it by August 20.—Aunt Becky.)

SHELBYVILLE, TENN.

Shelbyville Mills, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

These Tennessee blackberries are sure good; I have been so busy picking them and red bugs that I have not had time to write. Three cheers for Silver City, where the water tastes like blackberry wine!

Miss Ella Day gave a party Saturday afternoon in honor of her friend Miss Netia Roach, from Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala. Come again, Miss Roach; the club girls and boys enjoyed your acquaintance very much.

Aunt Becky, we have one of the best Sunday schools in this section, and of course a good choir. Come to see us some time.

I will send you a photo when the gardens are all over!

CHEVY ACK.

CLAYTON, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have a nice yarn mill here, with 10,000 spindles.

Mrs. Chas. G. Gulley is secretary and treasurer; Mr. A. C. Atkinson, superintendent; Mr. J. E. Moore, general overseer, assisted by Mr. David Moore, in carding, Mr. J. T. Smith in spinning, and Mr. Jim Dodd, in spooling, warping and twisting.

I am one of your old readers; have been taking the Bulletin about five years, and find it a great help to all mill men.

Aunt Becky, please pay us a visit on your next trip down this way.

JACK.

(Jack, we are glad to welcome you into our happy family of correspondents. Aunt Becky.)

FRIES, VA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have been stopped off for another week and have picked lots of dewberries for jam, blackberries and huckleberries to can; these berries have been very plentiful here in the mountains this season; lots of chiggers too, but you can most always borrow a salty meat skin and rub with it if you are too lazy to take a salt bath after picking.

Roy Shupe killed a rattle snake on top of a rock pile on Briar Patch mountain; he had seven rattles on his tail; according to an old saying, that makes the snake 8 years old; he was nearly 5½ feet long.

Tell Donald Comer I enjoyed reading his speech in the Bulletin he made at Blue Ridge. Wish we had lots more men in the world with an understanding heart such as his; of course we have many of them here in the South, but need more.

Sorry to report the death of Mrs. Fanny Alred, at Rockingham, N. C., a sister to our superintendent, J. W. Bolton.

There seems to be lots of dynamite and discordant views on the political situation in the land at present; let everybody keep cool and vote exactly as they want to, next November 6th, and refrain from inciting their friends to anger.—(Amen!—Aunt Becky).

In enjoy the Home Section. Hope all the folks will write at regular intervals; I know there is room for all of us every week. Good luck and love to all.

GEORGIA CRACKER.

HARTWELL, GA.

Hartwell Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

I'm glad to say that everybody in our community is getting along nicely these hot days.

Rev. C. B. Garrett of Seneca, S. C., and Rev. J. H. Baker of Hartwell have just closed a revival at Candler's Chapel which was enjoyed by all our people.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Baker and bright little son, Roy Teasley, of Ninety-Six, S. C., spent last weekend with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Williams, Mrs. Baker and Roy remaining for several days.

Mrs. Idell Meredith and little nephew, F. M. Meredith, of Anderson, S. C., were the guests last weekend of the former's daughter, Mrs. W. A. Davidson.

Mr. and Mrs. Claud Gilstrap and children attended the Gilstrap reunion in Liberty, S. C., last week, Mrs. Gilstrap and children remaining for a week.

Superintendent and Mrs. H. O. Rogers and children, Katie and Billy Jim, were recent visitors to Liberty, S. C.

Willie Clair Davidson was the guest last week of Miss Queenie Baker, out at the Hartwell Camp ground attending the camp meeting.

Our mill is closing down August 7th for repairs, and will start up August 14th.

A GEORGIA PEACH.

Becky Ann's Own Page

AUGUST DAYS

August days are lazy days,
Lyin' in the sun
Watchin' thru a sort o' haze,
The path a-windin' run.

Runnin' thru the meadow green,
Down beside the pool,
Where the fish can just be seen
In the water cool.

Don't it make you wanter stretch,
Grab yer hook and line,
Go down there and ketch and ketch
Fish so long and fine?

Oh, August days are lazy days,
Dreamin' by the river,
Watchin' shadows thru a haze,
That makes the water quiver.

—Edith Grisham,
Ware Shoals, S. C., age 13.

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR CHURCH ATTENDANTS.

1. Thou salt not come to service late, nor for Amen refuse to wait.

2. Thy noisy tongue thou shalt restrain, when speaks the organ its refrain.

3. But when the hymns are sounded out, thou shalt lift up thy voice and shout.

4. The endmost seat thou shalt leave free, for more must share the pew with thee.

5. The offering plate thou shalt not fear, but give thine uttermost with cheer.

6. Thou shalt the bulletin peruse, and look there for the church's news.

7. Thou shalt the minister give heed, nor blame him when thou'rt disagreed.

8. Unto thy neighbor thou shalt bend, and if a stranger, make a friend.

9. Thou shalt in every way be kind, compassionate, of tender mind.

10. And so, by all thy spirit's grace, thou shalt show God within this place.—Westminster Presbyterian.

ABSENCE MAKES THIS DARKY PONDER

Negro Jelly Bean: "Did ya git dem flowers I sent ye?"

Negro Flapper: "I didn't git nothin' else!"

Negro Jelly Bean: "Did ya like dem flowers?"

Negro Flapper: "I didn't do anything else."

Negro Jelly Bean: "And say, did ya wear 'em?"

Negro Flapper: "I didn't wear anything else."

Negro Jelly Bean: "Well, zat so, honey? Lord sakes, what did ya pin 'em on?"

PICTURES RECEIVED.

At this writing, we have the following pictures for our "Special" correspondents' issue of HOME SECTION. That threat to show 'em up "cross-eyed and bow-legged" brought them across.

By hard work, and through the co-operation of his charming wife, we have succeeded in getting GEE McGEE in this list,—a bit of news pleasing to all who read "NOBODY'S BUSINESS." We have "Mike Clark" too, who works on Mr. McGee's farm, and who is now interested in being elected "Kurriner." (We have Mrs. McGee, too, but that is a SECRET!)

"Rosebud," Calhoun Falls, S. C.; "Little Willie," Selma, Ala. (so very small he is!); "A Georgia Peach," Hartwell, Ga.; "Betty Jean," Lovefield, Dallas, Texas; "Georgia Cracker," Fries, Va.; "Lottie," Laurinburg, N. C.; "Polly," Kings Mountain, N. C.; "Shannon," Shannon, Ga.; "Tillie," Red Bank Mill, Lexington, S. C.; "Billy Joe," Uniontown, Ala.; "Elma," Morgan Mills, Millen, Ga.; "Jewel," Poulan, Ga. All good looking folks, too.

All pictures MUST BE IN OUR HANDS BY AUGUST 20TH, for the special issue, which we hope to get out the first week in September.—Aunt Becky.

The new "thi-watch" has taken place of the wrist watch. (This refers to women only). These watches are open-faced, but I don't see how. They are attached to the thigh just above the knee and in plain view of everybody, and therefore it is never necessary to ask a girl what time it is, 'cause there's her watch right in front of your eyes. I never want to be late again long as I live, so I'm going be watching the time pieces mighty close if they become common in these diggings. I always did fancy pretty watches ansoforth. —McGee.

A LETTER FROM A GOOD MAN IN PRISON

Some days we sent a few books to the State Prison library, hoping to be able to help some lonely one shut away from freedom and loved ones. We also sent a letter of good cheer and kind wishes to the prisoners.

Our reward has come in a nice letter of appreciation from a man who has our sincere sympathy,—a man around whom circumstances wove a terrible web of evidence altogether foreign to his known Christian character:—a man who we feel has been misunderstood and misjudged. The letter is from Rev.

Willis F. Jordan, prisoner for whom Dr. Luther Little, pastor of Charlotte First Baptist church, recently made a touching appeal to the Governor, for a pardon,—but in vain.—Aunt Becky.

State Prison,
Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. Ethel Thomas,
Charlotte, N. C.

My Dear Mrs. Thomas:

On behalf of the Prison Administration, the better class of prisoners who may read and know how to really appreciate good, worthwhile books, and on my own behalf, I must express this note of thanks to you for the gift to the prison library of the books you sent us. It was most graciously kind of you to so think of us. I have heard of you as an author of note and I am delighted to have the privilege of reading each one of your own excellent books. Upon my release about December 1st I intend, God willing, to publish my 3rd book entitled "The True Story of My Life or From Pulpit to Prison." It will refute the many newspaper lies concerning myself. When off the press I will remember you with a complimentary copy. It will surely furnish you ample material for another True Story Book.

For sometime now I have been the superintendent of the prison chair factory. Had 140 men working today. I am also the librarian; hence your gift and good kind letter came to me, and Dr. Norman, the good and efficient warden, told me to write this letter of thanks and appreciation to you.

We prisoners may use pencil only, so kindly pardon.

If you desire further information about me ask Dr. Luther Little, pastor First Baptist Church of Charlotte. May the Dear Lord continue to bless and use you.

Respectfully,
WILLIS F. JORDAN.

GAFFNEY, S. C.

Boy Drowns in River

Grady Henderson, nine years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Henderson, of Alma Mills, Gaffney, S. C., was drowned Sunday morning, Aug. 5th while in swimming in the river a short distance from his home. Two other small boys were with him, none of whom had the consent of their parents to go in the water. Mr. J. Bright, a neighbor, recovered the dead body of young Henderson a half hour after death, and tried in vain to resuscitate him.

WESTMINSTER, S. C.

Oconee Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We were stopped all of last week but are going to run full time this week and next. And we are hoping we can continue doing so.

A very bad wind storm visited this vicinity last Monday. Not very much damage being done on the village except one or two transformers being knocked out.

Among the social events of last week were several parties; one given by Miss Helen Hair on Tuesday evening, and one by Miss Burt Crump Wednesday. Every one reported a nice time.

On Saturday evening Miss Barbara Welborn entertained quite a number of friends at a fruit supper, which everyone enjoyed.

There was just plenty to eat and drink—such as lemonade, ice tea; watermelons, apples, bananas and crackers.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Welborn and family were shopping in Anderson, Saturday.

Miss Mallie Whitmire spent last week with relatives in Lavonia, Ga.

To the surprise of many friends, Miss Ludie Smalley and Mr. Fay Higganbotham of Seneca, S. C., were married last Sunday. We all wish for them a long happy life.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Owens had for their guest last week their daughter and her friend from Ware Shoals, S. C.

Miss Viola & Lucille Callahan spent last week at home with relatives; they are working for the Southern Bell Telephone Company of Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. James Welborn had the misfortune of getting his foot hurt and has been unable to work for the past few days—but it seems he can get about rather good these nights. We see him all dressed up, going "dating," we suppose. It's just in the mornings that he can't walk.

Mr. Jack Cheek spent part of last week in Martin, Ga., reporting a fine time.

Our base ball season is out Aunt Becky and we certainly do miss the games.

SUNSHINE.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

Boger & Crawford Spinning Mills

Both No. 1 and No. 2 Mills are running full time day and night. Our superintendent, Mr. Crenshaw, says the mills will stand from August 18th to the 27th for our vacation week.

Mr. R. C. Boger and family, who spent the past month here, left

August 8th for Philadelphia, Pa. They are making the trip by automobile.

Mr. E. F. Lipe and family are spending this week at Wilmington. Mr. B. B. Kendrick is in charge of the machine shop while Mr. Lipe is away.

Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Crenshaw are just back from a trip to Bridgewater, Blowing Rock and Boone. Mr. Crenshaw says the fishing at Bridgewater was fine. He caught fifty one morning. They also spent several days last week at Albemarle, China Grove, Kannapolis and Badin.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Lippard and small daughter, Marion, will spend their vacation at Wrightsville Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Odell Setzer are making their home at present with Mr. Setzer's father, Mr. A. P. Setzer, card room overseer. Mrs. Setzer, before her marriage, August 4th, at Gastonia, was Miss Zira Mauney.

Mr. J. L. Asbury, construction foreman, expects to spend Sunday at Rock Springs Camp meeting.

The Boger & Crawford base ball team is doing splendidly this season. They played Bessemer City, there, August 8th and defeated them in a hard-fought 12-inning battle, to the score of 9-7.

Mr. P. S. Rhyne, Claude Warren, Richard Rhyne, and Ernest Ballard were at Camp Free, Sunday.

Misses Minnie Belle Rucker and Zeanie Bradshaw, and Mr. Bob Link and Noah Laney motored to Chimney Rock, Sunday.

Mr. Thermon Rhyne is attending Wesleyan Methodist conference this week at Cufساخ.

Miss Tero Hovis had a bad accident on her way to work yesterday morning. She was driving her car and another car ran into her turning her car over. She was not hurt much, but Miss Rosie Smith, who was riding with her, was hurt more seriously. She will not be able to work for several weeks. Miss Hovis' car was torn up pretty badly.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hartgrove from Greensboro, spent the weekend with Mr. D. B. Johnson. Mr. Johnson will spend Sunday at Camp Free.

BOBBIE.

(We are delighted to have your splendid news letter. Write often.—Aunt Becky.)

MILLEN, GA.

Morgan Cotton Mills of Georgia, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. & C. Annon, Frank Hanner, Frank Annon, and Miss Annie Mae Annon, visited relatives in South Carolina last week-end. Miss Annie

Mae Annon will stay for some time.

Our Sunday school is getting better every Sunday; we are running a contest for four weeks, starting last Sunday. The losing side will give the winners a supper. Both are working real hard.

Our plant is changing over on cord fabric and everybody is busy putting down the machinery.

Mr. R. T. Cook's little girl, Louise, has been very sick most all the week, but is a little better at this writing.

Mr. J. F. Felton got two of his ribs broke last week. But is getting along fine.

Mr. J. R. Elliott and family, moved to Thomaston, Ga., last week.

THELMA.

SELMA, ALA.

Sunset Textile Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

After two months' of a glorious and exciting vacation I shall write to you before I return home to Humboldt, Tenn.

This summer has been a very happy one and I wish to thank every one for being so nice to me.

Now, I want to give you a description of this village. It's an ideal spot to live in with flowers, trees, shrubbery and tiny gardens to be seen everywhere. These people are proud of it; and certainly try to make it more beautiful each day. Something else (that is important to the residents of the village) Mr. Corley, manager of the mill and Mr. Cook, superintendent, have shown their interest in the place by awarding prizes to the three most beautiful flower gardens.

The girls, as you've already heard, have a "Lucky Girls' Club." Tuesday nights are meeting nights and girls are always happy and gay on this night. Mrs. Ammons was elected as president on Tuesday night, the six weeks term for Miss Ledbetter as president, having ended. Miss Ledbetter wishes to express her appreciation for being elected to serve as president and also hopes the club will have success in getting more new club members.

Aunt Becky, just a few lines about our baseball team. It is Rinky Dinks, Rah! Rah! Rah! If you want to see a "swell" baseball game watch this team play another one. The "Rinky Dinks" are a bunch of clean minded, straight-forward, big-hearted, hard-fighting, baseball boys. They were defeated, recently, by the Talledega Presbyterian Orphanage, at Crampton Bowl in Montgomery, after being winners of the championship of the Southern part of Alabama, and the local winners of the championship series that

were sponsored by the American Legion. The game with Talledega was to decide the championship of the State of Alabama; the score was nine to seven in Talledega's favor.

The "Rinky Dinkys," by defeating all teams of Alabama, won the right to play the North champions. This decision was made when, lately, they played Enterprise two games, winning both games. These games were attended by Sunset's best boosters and although we had high hopes for the "Rinky Dinks" they were defeated by Talledega. But winners or losers they're our boys so we are proud of them.

Also the "big boys" of the village have a baseball team and play real often. They play Uniontown most of the time and always I try to defeat "Billy Joe" from the rest of the boosters but I always fail. That's ONE of YOUR players I'd certainly love to meet.

The story is simply wonderful: Becky Ann! You are so romantic! It's so thrilling and exciting that it keeps all of your readers in suspense from week to week so Becky Ann, please hurry and let John and Virgie be "happy ever after."

I'm sending my photograph and I want to be by "Billy Joe," so don't disappoint me when I see them in your paper.

RUBY LEDBETTER.

(Billy Joe, you truly are popular! Here's another, who wants to "sit by you."—Aunt Becky.)

LAURINBURG, N. C.

Dickson Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

There was a mistake in my last letter. Mr. John Elliott is oiler and bander and Mr. W. M. Ward, is overseer spinning, and a truly good one—always kind to his help.

Mrs. Sarah Jackson has been seriously ill the past week; the doctors gave her up, but some good Christian women prayed for her and she is some better now.

Mrs. Maud Jones has "Lagrippe."

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Turner, of Hamer, S. C., were visiting the writer last Sunday.

Mrs. Lila Miller gave a birthday party for the children last week.

The East Laurinburg Methodist Sunday school had its annual picnic Friday the 10th, at Riverton. It was a delightful affair and well attended. The Rotary Club had their picnic at Mack's Beach.

The Missionary Society met at the home of Mrs. William Siler, and had a very enjoyable time. Refreshments were served. The meeting is with Miss Mable Sanford, next month.

The Missionary Society will have a picnic next Friday at Mack's Beach.

The East Laurinburg band furnishes music for our various social affairs and we truly appreciate and enjoy it.

East Laurinburg Baptist Sunday school people had their picnic yesterday, at Riverton. The Baptists probably had enough water,—as it rained nearly all day.

JUST LOTTIE.

POULAN, GA.

Poulan Mill News

Our mill has started up again after being stopped a week; we all hope it will continue to run on full time.

Mr. G. S. Saucer has resigned his position as second hand in the card room and accepted a position in Moultrie, Ga.

Mr. N. G. Fredericks and family visited in North Georgia last week.

Mr. W. W. Langston spent a while in Cochran last week.

Miss Jewel Langston and Miss Alma Branch spent last week-end in Ty-Ty.

Mrs. Maggie Toombs, of Jacksonville, Fla., is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. A. Hutchison.

Mrs. R. Thompson is visiting in Ellaville.

Mr. J. M. Darby has moved to Thomaston.

Aunt Becky, we think the story "Truth Crushed to Earth" is just fine.

JEWEL.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

News From Various Mill Communities.

Mrs. "Gus" Huffsettler died at her home here August 2nd, after an illness of several months. Funeral services were held at the Luthern church, August 4th, conducted by Rev. Schaefer of Hickory, and Rev. B. A. Culp of Asheville. She is survived by seven children, all of Kings Mountain, except Mrs. Fred Lynn who lives at the Eastside Mill, Shelby. Rev. Culp motored over from Asheville Saturday to attend the funeral returning the same day.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis McGee, on Thursday, August 2nd, a daughter.

The Phenix Mill stopped on Aug. 1st giving the help a vacation until the 8th.

Mr. R. L. Sisk of Shelby, spent several days here last week visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Roberts and children of Bessemer City, visited Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Conner, Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Conner and son

visited Mr. R. F. Gardner Sunday afternoon.

Mr. G. B. Berry and family, spent Wednesday at Chester, S. C.

Mrs. Jane Devine, who has been visiting her grandson, Mr. John Lay, left Sunday for Bessemer City, where she will spend a few days after which she will return to her home at Gastonia. "Aunt Jane" is about 84 years old, and has hoed some cotton this summer "just to pass time," she told the writer.

Rev. M. C. Conner preached his farewell sermon at the Wesylan Methodist church Sunday night. Those present said it was more like a funeral than anything else. He has been pastor there so long and is loved by all denominations as well as by his own people.

Miss Ruby Navy of Charlotte, is spending a few days here with relatives.

Aunt Becky I have liked all your stories. It always seemed like the one I was reading was the best; but I don't think you can ever write another as good as "Truth Crushed to Earth." I can hardly wait from one week till another, to get it and as soon as it is put in book form, I want one.

POLLY.

(Thank you Polly—we are getting lots of compliments on this story, which is called "different from the usual type so prevalent today." Good, clean stories are becoming rare. Even our leading daily papers carry stories dealing with "triangle" love affairs that are anything but elevating or conducive to high ideals. —Aunt Becky.)

WARE SHOALS, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have had two weeks' vacation this summer, and have enjoyed it, but we all hope the mill will run full time from now on.

Mr. and Mrs. James Poore, spent the week-end in Hendersonville and Asheville, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall spent the week-end with Mr. Hall's father, in Henrietta, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude McCurry and daughter, Jeanne, spent the weekend in Abbeville, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Troutman and daughter, Dorris and Karleen have returned from a few weeks visit to Blue Ridge moutains.

Mrs. E. T. Lollis and children spent a few days in Westminster, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Maylin and children left today for a week's visit to relatives.

Aunt Becky, if you are ever down this way drop in to see us. I am sure every one would be glad to have you.

A READER.

Truth Crushed To Earth

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

The trail was well-worn. Along the way rustic seats had been arranged for weary ones with weak hearts; there were bubbling fountains of purest coldest water, bursting from under huge granite rocks. Half way up, John paused with one arm about Virginia, and looked in reverential awe. They had far out stripped the others and were alone—two babes on the breast of Mother Earth.

"'Nearer my God to Thee!'" whispered John, baring his head and gazing into the heavens.

Wonder where Moses stood while he viewed the promised land?" whispered Virgie. It seemed sacrilegious to talk except in whispers. "Oh what must it be to hold out faithful and reach the very top!"

"Come,—we'll see!" replied John, with deep emotion. "Please God we will hold out faithful to the end of life's trail and that it will end in a mountain top experience."

Finally they reached the top of Mt. Mitchell and climbed the observation tower 45 feet higher, making their altitude 6,711. Clinging together they gazed out breathlessly over the wondrous scene.

"John! oh John!" half sobbed Virginia "Thank God we view these glories together."

"My own little girl! Let's kneel right here and dedicate our hearts and lives to the God of the mountains—the great and good God,—who so wisely separated us for awhile, and prepared us for this, and has poured into our souls every blessing of heaven!"

And there on Mt. Mitchell, cleansed and purified, humble and submissive, faith strong and steadfast, they knelt and prayed such a prayer as Mt. Mitchell never heard before, and thrilled with newness of life and purpose.

John took from his pocket the poem Ralph had given him, "Close to Heaven," written by the author of this story the year before, and read it aloud.

"Oh! cried Virgie," that's perfectly wonderful. "It's exactly as I feel, though I could never express it in that way. It's easy to believe that the 'angels are flying around.' It's easy to believe that the 'gates are ajar!' And oh, if the angels would loop back the filmy cloud draperies it seems that we could view that glorious land!"

"My little love! How wonderful you are! How like heaven to have your hand in mine again, and to look into your dear sweet blue eyes, shining with love's radiance! What a comfort, what a joy you will be to me. How strange, yet how wonderful that you should care for me and give your precious self into my keeping. Tell me again and again that you love me!" John said with deep emotion.

"I love you John, oh so much more than I can ever tell you. I know that you are true and good, and that there

They're All There

From the doffer boys, the spinners, the weavers on up to the overseers, superintendents and even the mill owners, they're all there in the

Becky Ann Books

Aunt Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) writes of Southern mill life as no other author has ever done. Her thrilling romances throb with life and love in the mill villages, grip your interest and hold it to the last line.

Read

Only a Factory Boy

Hearts of Gold

Will Allen—Sinner

The Better Way

A Man Without a Friend

Driven From Home

PRICE \$1.00 EACH

Order from

Clark Publishing Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

Nobodys Business

By Gee McGee.

MIKE REVIEWS THE FARMING SITUATION

flat rock, s. C aug the 3, 1928.
dear mr. editor:
i am a dirt farmer by practice and a politician by profession, but my first political job will come on me at the next election when i will be choze kurriner of my home county, for which please accept my thanks in advance, but i have set out to rite an article about us poor down trodden farmers which nobdy seems to be worrying about at this time—so please print it.

us farmers is the back bone and spare ribs of the hole country, but we have become nothing but slaves to the insects and the rich folks ansoforth. if the insects don't eat up everything we raise the rich folks will buy it below cost and eat it up and we can't help our selves. we have more to contend with than pharoh of egypt, and the end ain't yet in sight. i am trying to run a 1-mule farm this year betwixt the time i ain't asleep and working for votes, and i have been up against the following troubles:

the hoppers ef up nearly all my cotton and the boll weevils finished it. the tater bugs cleaned up my tater patch jest like a fire had been set to it. the corn borers bored holes from 1 end of my corn stalks to the other and ruint it. the bean bug made skeletons out of my beans. the chiggers have might nigh et up my family while they were picking blackberries and the blight ketched my water melons betwixt the stem and the rine.

and on top of these troubles, the sewing machine agent took my machine off. lice and mites chawed all the feathers off my 2 hens so's they couldnt set, my 7 dogs died with the black tung. my cow went dry while the baby was sick. the crows pulled up all my sugar cane. the bed bugs begin biting befoar i get to sleep and keep on a-biting. the rats has naved the planks out of my crib. The flies either die in the gravy bowl or get drown-ed in the milk pitcher.

and i endorsed a note for my wife's cousin, sam, and it looks like him or i will hafter pay it and he's gone. my 2 pigs wore out their snouts in the bermuda patch and now they are starving. my kinfolks ain't got no company room and i can't go visiting. i am down in the back, and my ankle is sprung, and my hed akes, and my stummick ain't fit for human use. i am down and out, i tell you, and so is all the rest of the farmers. if we keep on a farming, we got to have free guanner, low gas, mules on creddick, 50c labor, and the mack-nary-hoggin bill passed, and cheap monney, rite or foam. if you think i'm right, and pray for us farmers.

youres trulie,

mike Clark, rfd.

are no sublime heights in the spiritual realm to which you cannot climb. Once when Marjorie first came to us, and tempted you so sorely, I heard you say to her: 'Deep down in my soul there is a love for my God, that will keep me and save me from every wile of the devil,' and after that, why you don't know how that gave me strength. You speak of it being strange that I should love you. It would be stranger still if I did not. The wonder is, that you, cultured in mind, so brilliant in intellect, so noble in character, so consecrated to good works, should care for me. You have very little conception of your own greatest and true worth, my matchless lover!"

Silently, with a heart too full for utterance John folded her close to his heart for a moment, thanking God for such a treasure. When he spoke again, he said:

"What a contrast the mountains are, compared to a modern city, with its glare and noise, confusion and intensities, its crowds and opulence; where Christ is despised and denied,—where the world, the flesh and the devil work over time to subjugate the strongholds of our nation. Thoughts, thoughts! My brain is teeming with new ones. It seems that the scroll of my mind has just begun to unroll, and my vision is too dim to read, my understanding too weak to desciper and comprehend the amazing jumble. Dear, help me! There is still so much to learn. What are you thinking, Virgie?"

"I was just rejoicing in my heart that the good God who made the beautiful world and populated it with human souls knows our weakness, and will judge us—not as the world would—but with a deep, true understanding. The Lord seeth not as man seeth, for a man looketh on the outward appearance but the Lord looketh on the heart." And some day, the mist shall clear away, the veil be lifted, and the things that puzzle and perplex us now, will be made plain."

"You are thinking of your father, dearest?"

"Yes, and Aunt Jane."

"We must try to get in touch with them. But just now, let us enjoy this God-given treat. Oh, look! look, Virgie!" John pointed off to one side, where a cloud hid from view every sign of earth, and looked like space, eternal never ending space. "Oh, the great truth is fully revealed to me now. I can clearly understand when I read: 'I have blotted out as a thick cloud thy transgressions, and as a cloud thy sins; return unto me, for I have redeemed thee.'"

"Why the big black mountains, are blotted out!" said Virgie in low soft tones, "Just as God's love blots out the big black sins. Glorious!"

"Oh, my little love," breathed John, "the purity of your soul, the congeniality of your nature means more to me than I can express. No plant or tree can bring forth perfect flower or fruit without proper care and cultivation, and no human being can become well rounded and all that God intended, without soul food so essential to spiritual growth. You have lofty ideals, sentiment,

romance, poetry, and the necessary prose to be well balanced, and have filled every craving of my strayed life. With you by my side and God in my heart, there is no burden that will seem heavy,—no task too great to be accomplished."

But who can describe this one perfect day in June, as spent by these long separated lovers who loved God and each other so much, they could not tell where one love began or the other ended.

Others of the party came up panting and blowing, talk- and laughing loudly and in a way that jarred upon the sensitive souls of John and Virgie, who slipped away to gather flowers, and to collect souvenirs of the visit.

They found a huge rock with smooth surface and with his knife John carved:

6-19-19

J. E. and V. M.

IN GOD WE TRUST.

It was nearly sundown when they finally returned to Mitchell station, surprised to find Dr. Lane, his wife and Ralph there to meet them. After introduction, Ralph called out teasingly to John and Virgie:

"You can ride with us provided you allow me to sit in the middle."

"Why, we'll strike a compromise and let the lady sit in the middle," laughed Mrs. Lane. "You don't wish to 'come between them,' I'm sure, Mr. Helderman."

"What's the difference, Doc? I appeal to you! Is it worse for me to 'come between' John and Virgie, than for Virgie to 'come between' John and me?"

"Stop your foolishness," laughed the doctor, or I'll ask the young lady to occupy the front seat with wife and me."

"I'll be good!" declared Ralph meekly, moving over to the side as John laughingly helped Virgie in and sprang in after her.

"How has Madame been today?" Virgie asked at once.

"Fine!" said the doctor. "She's had a lawyer with her a good part of the time. She must be wonderfully rich."

"I don't know, she seems to have plenty money, though when I first saw her I thought she was penniless as well as alone and friendless. She has spent lots on me though, clothes, teachers and everything, and I don't see how she can have much left. I didn't want her to spend so much on me, but she just would."

"Bless your heart, child, from what I can learn, she has no one at all but you to care for, so don't worry, but take 'the goods the gods provide,'" said the doctor, as they sped away. He did not tell her that he feared for Madame's life, from the reaction after so much excitement.

When they reached their little camp Madame, in a beautiful new velvet lounging robe, and resting in her reclining chair welcomed them eagerly, her eyes lighting with love and joy as Virgie bounded forward to caress and thank her for such a wonderful day.

YORK, S. C.

Aunt Becky:

It was suggested some time ago that the scribes should take a subject and write on it; for this week I shall take as my subject "Home."

Home is a word we love to linger on. It brings around our hearts a confiding trust and repose. It has been said that there is no sweeter word in all the dialects of earth than the word Home, unless it be the word "Mother,"—and home always suggests, here and clusters about it more happy and hallowed associations than any other place. Its impressions are the strongest, deepest and most ineffacable. It means life after death, the hereafter, to all who are blessed with offspring in whom their own characteristics and energies are perpetuated. It is the golden crysalis, wherefrom the hope of the future takes wings at last. The Home life is the nucleus around which all life has its growth; not to one generation alone, but to many generations.

Next week, my subject will be "Mother." I hope the readers will like these.

Helen, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Less Ramsey of Cannon Mill celebrated her eighth birthday Friday afternoon. Quite a number of little people were present for the occasion. Games were played after which fruits, ice cream and cake were served.

The Cannon ball club chalked up another victory Saturday afternoon by defeating the fast Kings Mountain club by a score of 10 to 0. "Bud" Nivens, Clemson College star, pitched stellar ball the entire game allowing only four hits and those well scattered. Dover starred for Cannon hitting two triples and a single out of four times at bat.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Haynes and Mrs. T. B. Creasman of Asheville, N. C., spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Horton at the Neely and other relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Less Hogue of Shelby, N. C., were also guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Horton, Sunday.

Mr. L. R. Boyd and daughter, Miss Gladys and Miss Stella Jackson who have been working in Gaffney spent the week-end in York.

CHAS. L. CURRY.

LAURINBURG, N. C.

Dickson Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are now running 40 hours per week, but are hoping for better times in the future. The work runs good, considering the hot, damp weather.

We have an excellent crew of spinners and doffers, all interested in their work, and getting along nicely.

Mrs. Claude Jones, one of our very best spinners is out sick. She is greatly missed, and we hope she will soon recover and return to her work. Mrs. Jessie Jackson is seriously sick, which we regret very much.

Miss Lila Miller and Miss Lottie Avant, truly enjoy reading "Aunt Becky's" books.

Laurinburg is a nice little town with four mills, Scotland, Dickson, Waverly and Prince, all manufacturers of hosiery yarns on Foster and Universal cones, twisted yarns, tubes and skeins.

W. M. WARD.

ATLANTA, GA.

Here is a Young Lady Who is Truly Interested in Her Work, And Who Makes Her Work Interesting.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I do hope you will include me among your many, many "Nieces." Although I am not connected with any of the cotton mills, the concern I am with constantly serves many of them and I am an ardent reader and lover of the Home Section of the Southern Textile Bulletin. I feel as if I know personally Aunt Becky, Uncle Jeems, Billy Joe, Blue Bird, Georgia Crocker, Slim, Learning More, etc., etc., and last but not least GEE McGEE. I thoroughly enjoy reading the news of the numerous mill villages and I often wonder if my mental pictures of these places and people are anything like the reality.

In wonder if there is another girl doing the kind of work I do in my spare time at the office? I am with the Seydel-Woolley Company, makers of textile chemicals. I do the stenographic and general office work. Over two years ago I started a card index on each mill in the South, keeping the names of each of their presidents, treasurers, secretaries, superintendents, agents, overseers of weaving, slashing and second hands, etc. I also keep the class of goods they make, number of spindles and looms. I also keep a cross index of each man's name, his position, when he went to that mill and where he was before he went there. When he changes from one mill to another, I mark it up on my cards. Therefore, I'm keeping up with about two thousand mill men! Isn't that some index? And where do I get my information from? Mostly from the "Personal News" of the Southern Textile Bulletin and your Home Section.

I also keep a scrap book in which I paste lovely little thoughts and poems printed in the Home Section, such as "When is a Man a Success?", which also applies to the other sex. I also cut out many articles on "Nobodys Business" and many poems written by your correspondents. I call it my "Home Section Scrap Book." I eagerly await the Southern Textile Bulletin each week and devour it and the Home Section from cover to cover and enjoy every line of it.

Here's to the continued success of the Southern Textile Bulletin and the Home Section! May they ever flourish!

Sincerely hoping you'll include me in your happy family, I remain,

Your sincere admirer,
LUCILLE F. JOHNSON.

(You are as welcome as Santa Claus at Christmas! Sometime, when we are in Atlanta, we hope to meet you, and see your "Scrap Book." And when we want information about a mill man, we will ask you,—you wonderful girl.—Aunt Becky.)

NEITHER IS PARADISE.

A real estate salesman of the West had just finished describing the glorious opportunities of that part of the country. "All the West needs to become the garden spot of the world," he said, "is good people and water."

"Huh!" replied the prospect. "That's all Hell needs."—Exchange.

In the dining room there was a faint rattle of dishes and after seating her guests, Virgie peeped through the curtains where the colored cook was putting the finishing touches to a table set for six. Her eyes shone in surprise as she turned back and looked into the happy face of Madame, who whispered:

"I thought you'd like it dearest, and I have had such a lovely time planning this surprise for you."

"Oh dear, Madame, how kind and thoughtful! I do hope you have not worried too much. You're always thinking of me, but never of yourself."

"Never of myself? Why haven't you noticed my new robe?" shaking a reproving finger. "Mrs. Lane, what do you think of these 'love-sick' folks? Do you think they'll ever get over it?"

"Never in this world," came the tremulous answer in which there was a note of wistfulness. "True love never dies."

"Not when the beloved falls down in sin?" asked Madame, and could have bitten her tongue out for the blunder. The doctor had grown dreadfully pale, and his eyes, like gleaming embers, seemed glued to his wife's face, waiting for her answer.

"Love is able to lift up the fallen," came the soft answer, and the doctor heaved a sigh of relief, and turned aside to hide his emotion.

John and Virgie exchanged glances. Each knew that the doctor's wife had a cross to bear and was bearing it nobly—praying and hoping for the redemption of her erring husband. And both vowed in their hearts to add their prayers to hers.

Then came the call to dinner. Ralph said that he only should escort Madame, and he bent over her admiringly as he wheeled her in to the head of the lovely table, and she waved him to the seat facing her. John and Virgie sat at her right hand and Dr. and Mrs. Lane on her left. Ralph returned thanks.

CHAPTER XXXII

Soon after they were seated at dinner, a colored boy came to the front door and called:

"Mr. Raf Hellerman, Miss Max'll say you's come dar to de fone, fo' long distance tar de whole line down, please sar!" Ralph sprang to his feet, excused himself and hurried out, winking knowingly at Madame Osborne.

"Mother, or Marjorie, I expect," said John, looking after Ralph, saying "I thought they would call me."

"They probably knew you would be incapable of talking rationally," teased the doctor, smiling toward Virginia.

"You mustn't be jealous now, Mr. Ergle," chided Madame. "I think Ralph deserves some of the 'cake.' "

"So do I," agreed John. "I owe a lot to Ralph. He persuaded me to come to the mountains."

(Continued Next Week)